The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

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Bombay, 1st February 1862.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 8 p. m., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on-board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 p. m. on Monday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship PEKIN, (1,200 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th February, at 9 a. m., from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 4th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on that date.

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Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

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Bombay, 5th Feb. 1862.

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1st February 1862.

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1st February 1862.

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THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th Feb., at 10 a. m.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 6th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY the 7th February, at 5 p. m. positively.

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Bombay, 6th February 1862.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 5th February 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due to us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

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The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. Henry Grant and the Poona business by Mr. P. Grant to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

HERBERT & CO.

HAVE just received the following NEW OPERA.—The Puritan's Daughter, a grand Romantic Opera, in three Acts; the Libretto Written by J. V. Bridgeman; the Music composed by M. W. Balfe.

Contents.
Act I.

Overture—
Chorus—"Here's to wine, and here's to beauty."
Duet—"I would ask a question." (Comic.)
Song,—"My own sweet child."
Duet,—"Oh, father, pity!"
Duet,—"Oh, reflect ere you decide."
*Cavatina,—"Pretty, lowly, modest flower."
*Ballad,—"Bliss for ever past."

Act II.

Recit. and Romance,—"How peal on peal of thunder rolls."
Trio,—"By the tempest overtaken."
Cabaletta,—"Can it be, do I dream?
Drinking Song,—"Let others sing the praise of wine."
*Ballad,—"The Paradise of Love."
Trio,—"What man worthy of the name."

Act III.

*Ballad,—"Hail, gentle sleep."
Ballad,—"A loving daughter's heart."

N.B.—Those marked thus (*) have transposed Editions.

Favourite Airs from Balfe's Opera,—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by W. H. Calicott, in 2 Books.
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Brinley Richards's Fantasia on the Favourite Airs.
Galop, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
The Storm Valse, from—"The Puritan's Daughter, arranged by C. Coote.
Quadrille, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
Kuhe's Fantasia on—"The Puritan's Daughter."

Other arrangements in the Press.

HERBERT & Co.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently asssert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts. Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards. Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards. Brooches.
Hair Rings. Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

WANTED.

STABLING for four Horses and one Gharee in the Fort in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN FEMALE, desirous of proceeding to England, will be glad to attend on a Lady, or take charge of children by the Oveland route. Apply to F. H. *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANTS are required in the Miscellaneous Department of our Business.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.—THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE on the verge of the Esplanade, next to the Small Cause Court. Apply at the Premises.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—			
½ inch, per foot	As. 14		
⅝ ,, ,,	Rs. 1	0 as.	
¾ ,, ,,	,, 1	2 ,,	
1 ,, ,,	,, 1	6 ,,	
For lengths of over 100 feet—			
½ inch, per foot	As. 12		
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¾ ,, ,,	Rs. 1	0 as.	
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Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
Chinchpoogly.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Serviceable BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLE and STABLE GEAR complete.

May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE undersigned has a few shares (of Rupees 20 each with Rupees 10 paid up) to dispose of in the Telegraph to India Company, Limited, at par.

Annexed are the terms conceded to the Company by H. M. Government.

Early application is requested, and a remittance for the amount of Rupees 10 per share applied for, to be enclosed.

ANDREW HAY,
Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

Abstract of Terms.

1st.—That the cables, land-lines, instruments, stations, concessions, &c., belonging to the old Company shall be made over to the new Company, free from charge.

2nd.—That the new Company shall use their best endeavours to repair the line and to work it when completed, beginning with the line between Aden and Kurrachee; and are to have possession so soon as two-thirds of the Capital is subscribed, and one-third paid up, and a suitable vessel despatched with not less than 200 miles of new cable on board.

3rd—That the new Company shall be entitled to a clear dividend out of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up; and the Government is to have the power to repurchase the line on repaying the capital expended, at the expiration of thirty years.

4th.—That any surplus profits shall be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid, and will have to pay, annually upon the original capital expended; after which any further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

5th.—The accounts of the Company will be audited at the Treasury half-yearly. After the restoration of the line, any outlay of capital to be subject to the approval of Government; and the Government is to have the right (subject to arbitration) of disallowing woking expenditure which they may consider excessive.

6th.—In the event of the failure of the Company to restore or maintain the line in working order, the Government are to have the power of taking it into their hands again, on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise the right, the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay; the balance, after defraying the actual expenditure to be handed over to the Government. Failure is to be defined to be the non-working of the line from end to end after reasonable allowance of time for restoration.

7th.—All differences between the Government and the Company to be decided by arbitration.

8th.—This arrangement presupposes the concurrence of the Shareholders of the old Company, in the terms proposed to them by Her Majesty's Government; any Parliamentary powers necessary to give effect to these arrangements are to be obtained by Her Majesty's Government.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY 6th February 1862, no performance.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY 7th February, a Grand Equestrien Soireé under the Patronage of the Hon'ble C. W. Frere, Esq.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.
No smoking allowed in the building.
Bombay, 5th February 1862.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcacher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Cheap novels just published, each one Rupee.

ROSE DOUGLAS.—Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter.
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NANETTE AND HER LOVERS, by Talbot Gwynne.
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SILAS BARNSTARKE, by Talbot Gwynne.
GILBERT MASSENGER, by Holme Lee.
CONFIDENCES, by the Author of Rita.
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TENDER AND TRUE, by the Author of Clara Morison.
THE CRUELEST WRONG OF ALL, by the Author of Margaret, or Prejudice at home.
THE DEVIL'S POOL, by George Sand.
THE CONCEALED WILL, OR THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, by G. A. Bancroft.
THE FAMILY CREDIT, AND OTHER TALES, by Westland Marston.
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon.*

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE."
Hummum Street, Fort.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.
Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,—IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

General Mess on the Strangers' Ground, Esplanade Tent, No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.
19th November 1861.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ADVERTISER, AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

Should it be found requisite, the number of Copies issued will be still further increased.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which a Publication like the Advertiser offers to the Commercial and General Public of the Bombay Presidency. It may suffice briefly to suggest the following:—

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CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.

CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES.

Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Brace,lets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

ROSSELET & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on the first Floor.

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MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

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AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differet, patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son Hassum Nansee deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

HERBERT & Co.

HAVE received by the mail steamer, a large assortment of Photographic Portraits of the *Carte-de-visite* size, with a splendid assortment of Albums, plain and richly illuminated, of all sizes, from Rs. 10 to 50 each.

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Pope Pius IX.,—Spurgeon,—Bellew,—Binny,—Baptist Noel,—Bishop of London,—Bishop of Ripon, Bishop of Soder and Mann,—Bishop of Manchester,—Bishop of St. Asaph,—Bishop of Lincoln,—Bishop of Durham,—Rev. Chas. Kingsley,—Dean of York,—Dean of Westminster.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 6th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ⅌ cent.	68 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	24½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 25 ⅌ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [⅌ Anm.	Rs. 500 ⅌ sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 860 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	89¼
,, Loan 1842-43	89¼
,, Loan 1854-55	89¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	99¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver	,, 106	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.
,, To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 per candy.
To Clyde	£3 5s.

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 5th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
Old Broach, and Surat,		None.
Dhollera,	Rs.	175 to 180
Oomravuttee	,,	175 to 180
Compta,	,,	178 to 179
Dharwar Sawginned	,,	236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	194 to 195
Khandeish	,,	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	201 to 202
Dhollerah (Do.)	,,	186 to 187
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,,	185 to 186
Varavole (Do.)	,,	172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	238 to 239

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs. 5-10 to 5-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25
33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER .... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay		H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta*		H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras		E. MORRISS, Esq.
do.	*Agra*	W. BIRKS, Esq.
do.	*Kurrachee*	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do.	*Lahore*	HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do.	*Umritsur*	T. BAILEY, Esq.
do.	*Hong-kong*	H. NOBLE, Esq.
do.	*Shanghai*	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand } On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadne[illegible]., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

February 4th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 percent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are emitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand } On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation...	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.

Hours of business.......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand	2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	8 per cent.
On other Securities	9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or emitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1861.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 4	Edward Perey	Stewart	Liverpool 11 Sept.
	Bengali	Rosse	Bourbon 24 Dec.
5	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 4 Feb.
	Columbian (s)	Skottowe	Hongkong 15 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 5	Snowdrop	Armstrong	Cochin.
	Cilesia	Martin	Liverpool.
	Shapoorjee Heerjee	Nacoda	Colombo, Madras & Nagore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—60 natives.

P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, from China, &c.—Mr. Mody and servant; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy and two servants; Mr. Rustomjee and servant; Mr. Cursetjee and servant; Mr. Ardaseer; Mrs. Wilkinson and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Prichard.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Fazel Currim*, Nacoda, bound to Jooda and Hoodooda.
Ship *Redan*, E. Evans, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Uncas*, J. Boag, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Catherine Glen*, J. Pardy, bound to Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Rubin*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Allum Ghir*, for Calcutta.
Steamer *Lancefield*, for Singapore and Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 5th February 1862.

For London.

Her Majesty.—21 cases Gum Arabic, 62 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., 28 cases Olibanum, 65 cwt., 8 casks Secotra, 7½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 166 bags Linseed, 249 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Gibson Craig.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 104 packages Coffee, 156 cwt., Manek Pandoorung.

Minerva.—3 cases Olibanum, 8 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Hassum Noormahomed; 47 cases Olibanum, 106¼ cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Caroline Agnes.—95 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs., 2 chests Chundroos, 3½ cwt., Cursondass Nensey; 9 cases Sundries, Forbes and Co.

Seafield.—34 cases Chundroos, 69¼ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 93 cases Indigo, 372 I. mds., Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

Vernon.—23 packages Coffee, 30 cwt., Gowabhoy Chandoo; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Agricola.—563 pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt. 16 lbs., Bovanjee Vullubhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 D. H. Cama and Co.

Steamer *Robert Lowe.*—5 pieces E. Teeth, 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Vittoria.—101 chests Olibanum, 223½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.

For Liverpool.

Recorder.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Dewjee; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Nensey Damjee.

Morino.—1 half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Red Jacket.—72 bags Linseed, 108 cwt., Govind Hurry; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khetsey; 350 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.

Early Dawn.—62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Gangjee Cooverjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Remington and Co.

Mornington.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Damjee Hemraz and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee; 850 packages Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Megjee Mukundass; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Nensey Damsey.

Typhoon.—105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Godoo Premjee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Egeria.—198 bundles Linseed, 499 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Tudor.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Verjeewun Vullubdass.

Startled Fawn.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jaitha Purshotum.

Venitia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Herald.—73 bales Cotton, 255½ cwt., Sooruzmull Phadurmull; 240 bags Country Galls, 132½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Rubin.—375 bags Linseed, 562½ cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khetsey; 400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Gertrude.—Loose, Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Joosub Rubee; 105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Megjee Hurpall.

Natolia.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ruttonsey Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Phurusram Behareelall.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box Green Stones, 1 cwt., Mahomedally Cumroodin.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Pekin.*—23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nusserwanjee and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.; 13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensey and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Govindram Hurdutroy; 10 chests M. Opium, 159 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Hurdutroy.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Rahmon.—7 packages Glass Beads, 25 cwt., 5 cases China Gilt Papers, Goolamhossen Abdool Cadur; 23 cases Shiraz Wine, 100 dozens, Stephens, Sayren.

Catherine Glen.—1 package Jungbar Cloves, 1 cwt. 21 lbs., Heerjee Arutt.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
534 Cassibelaunus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1277 Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
900 Cameronian—Leggat & Co.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
970 General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1669 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1164 Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Thornhill, Cunningham—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1300 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Feb. 4)

FOR MARSEILLES VIA KURRACHEE.

Gypti, Scrais.
723 Reine des Anges, Terras—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

FOR HAVRE.

394 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR AKYAB.

829 Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell Co.

FOR CHINA.

1300 Behar (s), Brooks.
635 Lancefield, (s) Hutchinson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
900 Pekin, Soames—P. and O. Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)

FOR CALCUTTA.

900 Allum Ghir—H. A. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. (c. l. Jan. 14)
819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
524 Morning Star, J. Taverner—C. Lilladhur. (c. l. Feb. 1)

FOR MAURITIUS.

345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Jan. 18)
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon. (c. l. Jan. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—R. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR CALICUT.

591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
1001 Algiers, Morris—Rennie Scovell & O. Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
530 Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
790 Glendower, Hughes.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
528 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
273 Lezard, Rebberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1200 Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
91 Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
784 Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
853 Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.
815 Ophir, Howard—D. H. Cama & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark .... Nov. 22.
676 Burlington, Howes......W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
865 Countess of Yarborough, Fuller. S. Tyabjee & Co. June 15
1046 Childwickbury, Lambard. W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 24
938 Clara, R. J. Barrow ...... Dec. 21
1488 Earl of Balcarras ......Remington & Co. Oct. 4
755 Fairlie ......S. Tyebjee & Co. Oct. 23
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ...
1041 Indomitable, Carren ......D. H. Cama & Co.
1342 Istanboul, Deuchar......Forbes & Co. Dec. 4
908 John Temperley Liddle...
726 John Vanner, Moore ......
396 Knights, Reid......Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
Knight, Watson ......John Tanner & Co.
520 Land O' Cakes, Sherer ...John Tanner & Co. Oct. 17
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
636 Laurel, Claproth ......
788 Morayshire Mathers ......Leckie & Co. Sept. 24
905 Mary Shepherd, Budge...Martin, Young & Co.
676 Matilda Atheling ......S. Tyabjee & Co.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle..A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 14
423 Prudhoe, Johnson ...... Sept. 21
1235 Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
1045 Star of India, J. Morris...Remington & Co. Sept. 9
540 Southern Belle, Benson...Leckie & Co.
311 Shantung, Webster......Peel, Cassels & Co. Dec. 19
813 Unrivalled, Crawford......
579 Victory, Stephens ......
433 Wabourne ......
720 Yaratilda, Bowness......John Tanner & Co. Sept. 20
906 Zuleika, Riddell...... Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott...... Oct. 18
1162 Africa, Bowie......John Tanner & Co. Aug. 10
1163 Ajmeer, Asplett......Lawrence & Co.
1070 Alma, Brough...... Dec. 19
1046 Americana, Potts...... Oct. 4
1475 America, Finlay ......Coupland & Co. Oct. 25
1673 America, Brown ...... Oct. 23
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith...Coupland & Co. Oct. 13
2153 Bates Family, Hogg ......E. Bates & Co.
967 Beloochee J. Mitchell ...Coupland & Co.
882 Bramley Moore, Williams. W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 10
1457 British Lion, Laybold.....Coupland & Co. Aug. 26
1122 Brunelle, Orkney ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 5
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie...Coupland & Co. Oct. 18
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin......Coupland & Co. Oct. 24
Crescent, Ewing ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16.
909 Culloden, Smith......W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 1
680 Campbell, Meikle ......Killick Nixon & Co. Nov. 11
1244 Camperdown, Cameron...Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Ewing ......Coupland & Co. Dec. 31
1152 Dirigo, Brown......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 19
666 Douglas Castle, Steele ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 5
594 Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie. A. H. Huschke & Co. Dec. 7
848 Dalkeith, Sevan......
949 [illegible] Hughes......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 23
617 Euphrates, Macpherson ...E. Bates & Co.
1195 Floating Light, Starkie...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham, Coupland & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir ......W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 4
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Nov. 6
10 John Melhuish, Grant......W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept 25
804 Joshua, W. Bartlett ......Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1598 John Lynn, Forsyth ......Lawrence & Co.
725 Kennington, Edward ...... Nov. 23
907 Khimjee Oodowjee, Partridge E. Bates, & Co.
725 Remington, Brown......Leckie & Co.
1210 Levant, Ferran ...... Dec. 23
1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge..Killick Nixon & Co. Aug. 9
832 Lobelia, Joblin ......W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 9
952 Lammermuir, Stuart......Leckie & Co. Nov. 30
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr ......Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 1
1334 Morning Star, Mathews....Coupland & Co. Nov. 2
1831 Meteor, Porter......Rennie Scovell & Co. Oct. 14
1187 Maldon, Taylor ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1194 Monica ...... Dec. 4
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay...E. Bates & Co.
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark ...... Dec. 20
1238 North, Trumble ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 21
1433 Queen of the West, Hilton.
879 Richard Cobden, Randall. A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 23
824 Rising Sun, Bustin...... Nov. 1
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott..Coupland & Co. Nov. 8
576 Sir Charles Napier, Bell... Nov. 16
778 Shard, Carmen ......Killick Nixon & Co. Nov. 28
1138 Tornado H. Amy ...... Nov. 30
998 Tiger, ... Nov. 1
1116 Tivoli......W. Nicol & Co.
1114 Veteran ......Rennie, Scovell & Co.
839 Virginia, Davis ......W. Nicol, & Co. Dec. 14
1339 Wasp, Storey ......

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes ......
844 Lucy & Harriet ......
781 Percy Douglas, Hamon ... Nov. 12

FROM HULL.

654 Gloriosa ......W. Nicol & Co. July 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

885 Alarm......
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton ...Killick Nixon & Co. Nov. 4
530 Emigrant......Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1090 Grace, Darling ...... Oct. 19
870 Walso Ken, Bulman ...... July 18
1234 War Spirit, Lukes......S. Burstall & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

560 Vulture, Gill ......D. Merwanjee & Co. Aug. 25

FROM THE CLYDE.

800 Chase, Martin...... Sept. 8
604 Priam, Irvine......W. & A. Graham & Co.
1000 Silver Eagle, Young...... Nov. 11
478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co.
996 Pericles, Ferguson......W. & A. Graham & Co. Dec. 7

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

450 Edwin ......Forbes & Co. July 9

FROM GOTHENBURG.

586 Thetis, A. J. Reis ......Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

401 Hildesheim, Jacobsen ...J. Sigg & Co. Sept. 4

FROM MAURITIUS.

Ocean ......S. Tyabjee & Co.

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic ......
661 Relief, Lorby......

FROM CALCUTTA.

500 Bartle Frere.
350 Bombay Merchant......Jones.
200 Futtel Currim ......
300 Glen Isla......
300 Hamoody......
800 Mary Ann ......
800 Mogul, Spooner ......J. P. Cornforth & Co.
700 Granada, Miller......Stearns Hobart & Co.
704 Poictiers, Howard......Brice & Co.
540 Surge
Wide Awake ......D. Sassoon & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1178 Asa Eldridge, Colman...Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Albion ......S. Burstall & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 27, Screw Steamer *Thunder*, Fowler, from Hongkong 12th January, touched at Singapore 16th January and Penang 21st January.

Do. Barque *Gertrude*, Adley, from Batavia 14th November, touched at Singapore 8th December, and Penang 1st Jan.

Do. Ship *Neomie*, Daniel, from Bourbon 2nd December.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

4th February.—Major J. Graves, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Seroor.

Do.—Lieut. Campbell, Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Lieut. J. G. Fagan, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Seroor.

5th Do.—Major H. Hunter, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.

5th February.—Captain J. Blair, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona

Do.—Lieut. G. R. C. Bradford, 1st Corps Central India Horse, to join, to Augur.

6th Do.—Captain T. Briggs, 6th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Dhoolia.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Wednesday, 5th February 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th February 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that the practice of marching British Troops to Church in the middle of the day may cease, His Excellency being of opinion that it is prejudicial to their health, and that Church parade should on that account follow the rule of other parades with regard to the hours of attendance.

His Excellency therefore requests that in all stations in the command where British Troops are quartered, arrangements may be made to ensure an early morning service on their account.

This might take place.
At 6 30 from 15th October to 15th November.
7 ,, 15th November to 15th January.
6 30 ,, 15th January to 15th February.
6 for the remainder of the year.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At Fort George, on the 4th February, Mrs. Mead, of a son, still-born.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—
At No. 21, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, on the 27th Jan., the wife of Mr. G. H. T. Mayer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—
On the 23rd January, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Revd. W. Spencer, B. A., Charles W. R. Chester, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 4th Goorkha Regiment, to Selina Caroline, 2nd daughter of Lieut. Colonel E. L. Ussher, Retired List, Madras Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Mysore, on the 26th, Jan., the wife of Lieut. E. H. Prother of a son, still-born.
At Madras, on the 29th January, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Cleland, 2nd Regt. M. N. I., of a son.
At Alta Villa, Ootacamund, on the 25th January, the wife of Captain W. G. Morris, 1st Lt. Cavalry, of a son.
At Madras, on the 28th January, the wife of Mr. G. Van Haaften, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 30th January, the wife of Mr. Samuel Bowie, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—
At Agra, on the [illegible]ary, the wife of Captain Blyth, 35th Regiment, of [illegible].
At Delhi, on the 27t[illegible]ry, the wife of Hospital Steward E. Grassby, of a daughter.
At Abbottabad, Huzara, on the 25th January, the wife of Captain G. A. Williams, 4th Sikh Infantry, of a son.
At Chunar, on the 26th January the wife of Captain George Weld, Commanding the Garrison of daughter.

DEATHS—
In Camp, near Roy Bareilly, on the 25th January, the wife of Mr. C. W. Campbell, 1st Division Oudh Survey.
At Futtyghur, on the 25th January, the beloved wife of Colonel Frank Turner, C.B., of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 36 years.

SINGAPORE.

BIRTH—
At Tyersal House, on the 17th January, the wife of William Paterson Esq., of daughter.

Sporting Gazette.

BOMBAY RACES.

Thursday, 6th February 1862.

Today's Races are likely to afford good sport. *Claverhouse* and *Garibaldi* meet again, the former carrying the penalty due to his victory of the day before yesterday and thereby giving *Garibaldi* an advantage which it is by no means unlikely will turn the scale in his favour. *Amalgamation* will make them both put their best leg foremost whilst *Sting* is by no means a despicable opponent, although apparently overmatched. *Nusseeb* MAY win, but it will be his *nusseeb* if he does,—at present we should say the chances are greatly against him. For the "Derby" the following will come to the post.

Places at Starting.			st.	lbs.
1 Mahomed Bauker's	G A H	Garibaldi	7	12
2 Abdool Wahab's	C A H	Sting	8	5
3 Mr. St. Andrew's	B A H	Claverhouse	8	9
4 Ali Asker's	G A H	Nusseeb late Beauty		
5 Abdoolah's	B A G	Amalgamation	8	11

If we may indulge in a little clairvoyance we should say the finish will be

Garibaldi.
Claverhouse.
Amalgamation.
Sting.
Nusseeb.

The 50 G. M. Sweepstakes has three to start.

Places at Starting.		st.	lb.
1 Abdoolah's	Red Hazard	9	5
2 H. H. Aga Khan's	Suliman	9	5
3 The Stranger's	Grey Leg	8	12

Suliman will probably maintain his position of Tuesday with *Grey Leg* close up and *Red Hazard* nowhere.

N. B.—The 50 G. M. will be the first race run, the "Derby" second, and "The Whim" third, *Grey Leg's* owner having claimed the privilege of having the Races run in the above order as his horse is down to run for the "Whim" and the "Sweepstakes."

The Whim.

			st.	lbs.
Mr. St. Andrew's	B A H	Bijou	9	12
Mahomed Bauker's	G A H	Grey Jacket	8	10
The Stranger's	G A H	Grey Leg	9	7

This will be a good race, *Grey Leg* having the call notwithstanding the weight he gives. *Bijou* will be there or thereabouts at the finish—in fact the race is any one's.

The Welter.

H. H. Agakhan's Ali Shah. Walk over.

Letters to the Editor.

MR. FORJETT REPLIES TO "NEW BROOM."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed "New Broom" which appeared in your paper of this morning, I beg you will be so good as to intimate to your correspondent that Major Curtis and I would feel very much obliged to him if he were to point out to us the scenes of filth he has brought to the notice of the public. My colleague will be happy to meet him any day and hour he may appoint for the purpose.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

C. FORJETT.

5th February 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton,*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The mails for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG, per steamer "PEKIN" will be closed THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

SIND MAIL.

The mails for KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per steamer "SCINDIAN," will be closed THIS DAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1862.

First Quarter	Friday	7d. 1h.	2.6m. A. M.
Full Moon	Friday	14d. 9h.	57.3m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Friday	21d. 7h.	8.5m. P. M.
New Moon	Friday	28d. 9h.	40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	6		6 34	5 54	3 50	3 43	Date 4th Feb. Time—7h. 59m. 58s.
Fri.	7		6 33	5 55	4 52	4 45	
Sat.	8		6 33	5 55	6 3	6 8	
Sun.	9	5th Sunday after Epiphany	6 33	5 56	7 26	7 28	
Mon.	10		6 32	5 56	8 31	8 39	
Tues.	11		6 32	5 57	9 21	9 32	
Wed.	12		6 31	5 58	9 59	10 16	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday, 6th.—Queen Anne borne 1655.—Charles II. died, 1685.—Dr. Priestley died 1804.—Settlement of Singapore, 1819.
Friday, 7th.—Convention of the Peers and Commons in England, 1689.—Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.
Saturday, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.—Earthquake at Guadaloupe, 1843.—Battle of Kooshaub, 1857.
Sunday, 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
Monday 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon, 1846
Tuesday, 11th.—Angria taken prisoner, 1796—Sattara taken, 1848.
Wednesday, 12th.—Queen Mary beheaded, 1154.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 5th February 1862.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Toolseedass Buttadoo.
Auza Syed Hoossein.
Poonjutram Bhooputram.

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Jan.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	5 Jan.	CHINA	14 Jan
MALTA	7 Jan.	SINGAPORE	22 Jan
ALEXANDRIA	8 Jan.	PENANG	24 Jan
SUEZ	13 Jan.	CALCUTTA	28 Jan
ADEN	20 Jan.	MADRAS	31 Jan
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	28 Jan
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	28 Jan
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	25 Jan
BANGALORE	31 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec

PAPERS from Calcutta and Madras of dates respectively the 28th and 31st ult. came to hand by yesterday's post.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph).

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 5*th Feb.* 6-35 P. M.

Five and a half per cent. six and three-quarters premium.
Fives, quarter discount.
Fours, eleven and three quarters discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny farthing.
Freights tight, four to five pounds ten shillings
Dead, one pound fifteen shillings to two pounds.
Interest seven per cent.
Money easy.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Scindian*, will be closed today at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per steamer *Pekin*, will be closed today at 5 o'clock P. M. Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inward Postage.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, in a General Order, expresses his desire that the practice of marching British troops to Church in the middle of the day, may be discontinued. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it is prejudicial to their health, and therefore requests that in all stations in this Presidency where British troops are quartered, an early morning service may take place.

WE read in a London paper of the 3rd ult. that the steamer *Sir James Duke* had sailed with 200 miles of submarine electric cable on board, for the repair of the fractured Red Sea line. The cable had been manufactured by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., in the short space of 17 days. On the arrival of the *Sir James Duke* at Aden the state of the line between that point and Kurrachee will be carefully examined, and where any portion is discovered to be fractured it will be replaced by a piece of the new cable, which will be "spliced" on.

THE *Ceylon Times*, adverting to the subject of running steamers between India and Europe by the *Messageries Imperiales*, writes :—"We repeat emphatically, what we stated in a previous issue, that the three first steamers of this Company, are now on their way from Marseilles to Galle, where they are expected some time during February, and where the Company's Agents, Messrs. Wilson, Ritchie and Co., have ready for them 1500 tons of coal. The first voyage to Suez will be made from Calcutta in the last week of March, or, at latest, in the first week of April."

The new Company, says the *Colombo Observer*, will certainly act wisely in commencing operations just at the period when all who can leave India will be attracted to England by the summer weather and the Great Exhibition.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Emeu* which left Penang on the 1st January at 6 A. M. met with an accident when about 40 miles from the island. At 2 A. M. next day four severe crashes were heard and the steamer was brought to and the anchor let go. It was found, as we learn from the *Penang Gazette* of the 11th January, that a number of cogs had been carried away from one of the wheels. She lay there until 10 A. M. on the 3rd, when the damage was so far repaired that she was able to go on at half speed, and did not arrive at Singapore till the 3rd idem.

WE have received intelligence from Persia with regard to the doings of the Persian army of Khorassan under their able leader Prince Hoossam-oos Sultana. Authentic intelligence had been received by the Persian Government from Khorassan that the Prince had organized his army and put it in efficient order with the view to pay a "visit of revenge" to the Fort of Simas and meet the refractory Turcamans, who were lately very troublesome and making great havoc in those provinces. While the Prince and his army had their camps pitched outside the "mashad" making arrangements to march upon their enemies, it was reported to him by the pickets on guard that a body of 1000 Turcamans of Mero Shahjehan made an incursion into the interior of the country and made away with their booty after pillaging the poor inhabitants. On hearing this the Prince selected a detachment of his army and pursued the enemy. The Prince after having marched sixty-five parasung in quick marches, arrived beyond the boundaries of Bakuzur, where they overtook their enemy, carrying away their booty and poor victims who had fallen prisoners in their hands. The Prince, however, surrounded the enemy, killing many and taking others as prisoners except a few who escaped alive. The Prince has organized a formidable and well regulated army of different tribes and of various countries, and is determined upon giving a severe chastisement to these depredatory Turcomans who have become so troublesome.

KURRACHEE, 28*th January* 1862.—There has been a robbery reported to have taken place in the town, a Sowcar having been eased of the sum of five hundred rupees, not a large amount, however, for the banker, who is said to be a Crœsus! One of the two perpetrators on whom suspicion rests, has been apprehended, but he turns out to be a *particeps criminis.* The principal robber is at large; but the Police are on the alert; and it is expected that he will be secured ere long, and dealt with according to law. Robberies have been of frequent occurrence of late in the town; and it is not therefore surprising, that the present one has occasioned some excitement among the natives. But these robberies must not be attributed to the great number of thieves prowling about, nor to the negligence of the police; but to the frail nature of native habitations, which tempts one to "break in and steal."

The weather has been very tempestuous of late; and the natives complain very much of the cold, which, they say, is very severe. Several of our Bugalows have suffered by the late gales, the cargoes having had to be thrown overboard to save these cumbrous specimens of naval architecture. At Hydrabad, the weather is said to be unusually cold this season; while in Upper Sind it is comparatively mild; though in the districts, where cultivation is extensive, the cold is greater. It is extremely windy today, and rather disagreeable for pedestrians, who are enveloped in dust, which is raised in vortices, almost blinding the poor passengers.

You must be aware, doubtless, that our excellent and indefatigable Inspecting Post Master has been appointed to act for Mr. Garrett at Bombay. Mr. Beauvais is very much esteemed by the European and native community here, who are glad to learn that he has received his reward at last. The papers point to Mr. Hewett as his successor; but his appointment to the place is very doubtful, especially as the *Poona Observer* alludes to Mr. Kempton, as being the man likely to obtain the Postmastership. It must be said, however, that Mr. Hewett is eminently qualified to get the place of Mr. Beauvais, having been some years ago Post Master of Sind.

The arrangements for the conveyance, by the Scinde Railway, of our Mails, have not been quite matured yet, though it has been confidently reported, that the Company will undertake to do so from the 1st proximo. There will be a light passengers and goods train run at night, and a composite will be attached to it in which letters will be sorted, &c.

While the Kotree train was nearing the railway workshops here the other day, a native attempted to pass the level crossing near the race course, and while doing so, he was knocked off the rails by the engine and received severe injuries. The unfortunate fellow was picked up immediately, but strange to say, he obstinately refused to be conveyed to the railway hospital for medical treatment.

A Railway Telegraph office having been much needed at Keamaree, it was proposed to contract a line from the Kurrachee terminus to the Bunder; but there were obstacles in the way; and the proposition has, for the present, been abandoned.

By last Friday's ordinary passengers' train, 109 time-expired men of various corps, five women, fifteen children and fifteen followers, together with five officers arrived. They are from the Upper Provinces, and are now quartered in the Depôt. Many of the men spoke very unfavorably of the Punjaub; while others were loud in praise of the country.

Forty-three guns, corresponding with the age of the Prince Consort, were fired yesterday at noon.

IN the first blush of the new year all must be anticipation. It would not be without profit that our readers should take notice of the dawn of 1862. The last Mail brought us the news that we were saved from the horrors of war with America, our own blood relatives. The January of 1861 was welcomed in India by the news that we should have no more fighting in China. That two such circumstances should be recorded in India, each at the commencement of a new year, is certainly strange. We will glance at the early events of 1861, and when compared with present events, we think such may be of interest to our readers.

To look back over history calls up curious feelings. How few of us can recollect its various phases, and the incidents of even our own times? Memory even will not pass into review the events of recent years without the aid of the historian's pages. We will go further than this, some of the events of the last year are forgotten, unless it be one or two prominent events, and we cannot even tax our recollection correctly, or with certainty, as to even the important subjects we have seen discussed within the last six months. Suppose we were to commence at the opening of the last year, and to sum up the train of thoughts that accompanied us, while we explored the "file of news" that lies hid in the daily papers, which we read with such avidity and cast away into the waste basket with such carelessness, we could not find space in our columns for a correct review. No historian could even find time to chronicle *all* the passing events of his own time, yet which in after years supplies him and others with matter for historic pages; leaving him only after all, but the credit of compiling and condensing from newspapers, the description of the Policy of the times of which he writes. We think that were many of our readers to only save their newspapers and bind them up, they would have a valuable historic Library on their shelves, that as a reference would be invaluable. In turning over the pages of last year's file, the crowd of circumstances are so numerous, that even with the review of the issue of the 1st of January, we should more than fill the ordinary limits of an article. Let us glance at the early part of 1861. The Electric Telegraph brought us the news from China, via Galle, that the China campaign was over, that the new tariff was to have effect immediately, that the troops were to be sent home at once. The English papers had just brought out the news of the Commercial treaty between France and England, and the press were busy arguing the plans of the French Commissioners regarding importation duties. The great Rothschild had proclaimed his determination not to pay the interest on the Roman debt, and M. Mires was drawing no small share of attention to the Ottoman Empire, by opening a new loan for Turkey. Now these were no common events. The late war with the celestial Empire calls up many thoughts. There England, hand in hand with Napoleon the Third, forced the Treaty of Tientsing and the convention of Pekin on the Chinese Government. When we receive aid from any power we place ourselves under an obligation that forbids us attributing motives to our ally. But though Government may not give tongue to its suspicions, the world read with their own eyes the object of foreign nations when linked with our hereditary enemies. The English ceased to occupy China, but French intrigue was not wanting to find an excuse for leaving a monument of their visit in Hongkong, and at Shanghai the French selected burial grounds and commenced the building of churches, on the plea that they were only about to re-occupy the ground on which their Priests preached the doctrines of Rome three hundred years ago. Now the treaty of evacuation never contemplated a French tenancy, and should such involve the Frenchmen in a dispute with the Chinese, it is on the cards for the French Emperor to make it a cause of war on his own account, with a view to an aggression on China. The fact too compromised Lord Elgin, subjected him to a quarrel with Napoleon, or to the mistrust of the Chinese. Napoleon feeling the want of a Parliamentary system, published an edict endowing his Chamber with privileges never before enjoyed. The Empress was still the subject of universal sympathy, and her trip to Scotland was still discussed. Her beauty, and the romance of her travels, her youth and her noble nature, were themes the London journals could not forsake, and their rapture was caught up by the Indian press, who were watching with interest the effects of the Empress Eugenie to dissuade her Lord from crushing the temporal power of the Pope.

The local news was not of much interest. The 1st of January 1861 opened certainly with the close of the Waghur rebellion in our Western Presidency, and with favorable reports as to the carrying out of the Income tax, though the most unpopular. It opened too with deep interest to the Army, who looked forward to know their fate, bringing on as it did amalgamation; it opened, also closing, the danger of a bad spirit amongst the European troops, which was effectually nipped in the bud by "a measure of just severity" in the disbandment of some Bengal troops. Social improvements too were announced on the first day of the year, as the Broach and Baroda Railway were reported on most promisingly. Cholera at out stations seemed to be very severe, but otherwise a happy Christmas-day appeared to to have dawned on this Presidency. The reductions in the Military Establishments had almost all been carried out, many officers were sent back to their corps, and clerks were dismissed from Military offices, thus reducing the public expenditure. Nothing was stirring in Military circles and the only topic of shop for the Army was amalgamation and Major Martin's Court Martial. Freights were good, Opium in fair demand, Cotton doing well and Exchange favorable. Thus opened the month of January 1861, which we will look at. The General Order dated in December 1860 but published in the month of January 1861, directed that enlistment for Her Majesty's Indian Military forces should cease. A new system of granting prizes to the Artillery for the best shots with ordnance was introduced by Sir H. Rose, which has had valuable results. The tricks of Opium speculators and their daring frauds was exposed in open Court in Bombay, and it was shown how grossly the Electric Telegraph had been misused in assisting false reports to regulate the Market. The Revivals which had created great interest in England, became a subject of conversation and of interest, in India.

Suttee in Oudh was described as not extinct in the columns of a journal of that province, and the papers reported five recent cases. The January news of the North-West Provinces was most alarming, and famine was doing its awful work. The Governor General appeared to be roused to the truth of the fearful calamity that was impending over the upper provinces. In Sikkim there was a petty disturbance, but the Seikhs, under an able officer, were enabled to quell the rebels. The General Order of 28th December, published on the 3rd of January, settled the fate of the old Bombay Cavalry, which were by its provisions converted into Silladar Light Cavalry. All Irregular Horse were also placed upon the same footing, and the Bombay Cavalry now, from that date, numbers 14 Regiments. The three regular Corps however to always take the right of the Line, and the honors they won at Guznee, Affghanistan, Mooltan, in the Punjaub, Sind, Persia and Rajpootana, are still to be retained. Bombay of late ever fruitful in new schemes, had brought before it a plan for a Monster Hotel, "The great Eastern." The news from Muttra, Agra and Delhi, pouring in daily, was of the most distressing character, and the suffering of the starving population called for immediate action in the cause of relief. In Oudipore, Suttee had been committed with the very sanction of the Native Government, who however had promised it should not again occur, the Agent to Government having taken up the matter in a serious light. The publication of Lieutenant Kennedy's case created no small interest in this Presidency. He was an officer of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and while sojourning at Damascus was reported in the English *Daily News* to have uttered rank treason against his government, and to have conformed to the Mussulman religion, adopting their customs and habits. Lieut. Kennedy denied the charges and sought a Court Martial, but it was considered a case in which such might be dispensed with, as his explanations were not deemed satisfactory, the Secretary of State put in motion the power of his position by removing Lieut. K's name from the Army. This extraordinary case has of course left impressions on the military mind, which a Court certainly would have solved.

The news received in Bombay on the 5th of January amongst other things announced the adverse verdict against the ex-Rajah of Coorg upon his claim on the East India Company. It is surprising how these natives spend such enormous sums in litigation, when even their own counsel often advise them of the danger and risk of such suits. The foreign articles were of interest—King Victor Emanual's return to Naples, the opposition to Cavour's policy, the opening of the Piedmontese artillery on Gaeta, were interesting sketches of matters that added to the foreign article peculiar relish. The Bombay people, struck by the uncompromising truths and fearlessness of Sir Charles Trevelyan in giving vent to his views and publishing them, regarding the Income Tax, which to the mind of that able statesman and governor [whatever it is to our own] was not suited to India, determined to place his portrait in the Town Hall, and Sir Charles acceded to their solicitations and promised to sit for his picture. There is something striking in a nation placing in the Hall of a Government building the picture of a dismissed public servant. It certainly is not wholesome in effect upon the morals of the natives to preserve the memory of one who set himself above law in this matter and gave publicity to documents and views that his position made him only the guardian of, but

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

yet the honesty of purpose, and the pecuniary loss that was certain to follow by his removal from the seat of his government for the act, all went to prove that the act was one of sincerity. The heroic sacrifice thus made was a noble instance of the honesty of an English politician, and if the act be blameable, yet it has given the lie to the frequent statements that Governors and legislators in India only seek their own wealth and not their country's welfare.

The great Lucknow Libel case having ended, the Governor-General in a resolution occupying 3 columns of the paper in which it was republished, stated his views on the matter. The charges that the *Oude Gazette* made were, that in that province the income tax had been collected by an extra native assistant named Ramdial, under circumstances of great oppression, and that tyranny and corruption had marked his career. The man so accused justified his conduct and denied the libel, by resorting to a court of law and claiming damages, and recovering them to the amount of Rs. 3,000. The verdict certainly was against the truths of the accusations, but an enormous amount of good was the result. Matters were brought to light that prevented future acts of wrong, and in the 19 paras of the elaborate review of the case by the Government of India, it was admitted "there was an absence of due precaution against abuse of authority by the subordinate agents employed to levy the Tax." This case exposed an amount of perjury almost unprecedented even in India. The severe manner in which the officers were dealt with who had supported Unjore Tewaree, read a lesson to all not to espouse such causes. But without going into the history of this extraordinary case, we may add that the impression on the general public remained the same. Soobadar Unjore Tewarree, who had won "the Order of Merit" and established a claim on the eternal gratitude of England for having saved the lives of Europeans in a moment of fearful peril, was by the effect of the verdict of the Court that found him guilty, brought up for additional punishment, that of deprivation of his honors, but the remainder of his imprisonment was remitted, and not only this, but an equivalent sum was granted in lieu of the pay of the Order of Merit. The curious part of the policy in this matter is almost unexplained. The man was either guilty or not guilty. If guilty, the crime deserved all the punishment it merited, and if his former services were pleaded and considered, they might have gained a full pardon. A half measure inclined the native public to think that the Government did not agree with the finding of the Court, for they would not wade through the three columns of reasons given for the act of clemency. Perhaps we never had such a remarkable trial in India, nor such a *trial* of a *trial* as that presented to us in the copy of the *Calcutta Gazette* which reached us in Jan. 1861. To this case may be attributed some of the bitter feeling exhibited to the income tax, and which rendered necessary strict measures to enforce the carrying out of the Act, which was the only expedient to prevent the bankruptcy of the country. The new Stamp act occupied considerable attention in the early part of this month of 1861, and the settlement of the point whether bills drawn out of India fell under its operations, was much discussed, but the words "within British territories in India" settled the question, and the stamp act seemed very soon to fit itself to this country. Perhaps no news reached India giving more pleasure than that the mail of 18th December 1860, which arrived on the 10th of January 1861, mentioning the honors done Sir James Outram, by the presentation of the freedom of London at a public entertainment given in his honor by the citizens of London at the Mansion House. The excitement regarding the bombardment of Gaeta was somewhat allayed by the news of the Armistice of December of the former year, but Garibaldi appeared as general a favorite in India, as he had made himself in Europe. The Finance Commission at Calcutta seemed very "fertile in suggestions," and though they continued reductions, much doubt appeared to prevail as to whether they did not almost outstep the bounds of prudence in such wholesale curtailings. The Cairo Courts Martial were read with particular interest. The insults no doubt offered by British Officers to persons engaged in prayer at their Mosques could not be tolerated, but the importance given to the affair was to be regretted. Every Mussulman in India who heard of the proceedings regarded them as going in for the maintenance of the Moslem faith. The summary dismissal of the one or two who had admitted their share in the discreditable proceedings would have satisfied the Pasha and prevented a recurrence of such for the future. The new treaty with the Nizam attracted the notice of Indian politicians; by it His Highness secured full sovereignty of the territory of Sholapore and the British Government cancelled a claim to a debt of 50 lakhs of Rupees, the Nizam foregoing all demands on account of past transactions for assigned Districts, and the Government restoring to him the dominion of his western frontier. Some districts in Berar were to be held by the British Government in trust to form funds for the payment of troops to the amount of 32 lakhs of rupees; one or two minor matters were also arranged, and the treaty was considered by all as having been a wise one and reflected great credit on Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, the Resident, who appears to possess a peculiar talent in political matters, and is one of the few really clever men that guide matters at foreign Courts.

Dowlut Sing, the great rebel, who ventured on a mad career in Central India, and spread wide terror wherever he went, received his deserts by death. He was hunted down and dispatched, and his head brought into Saugor. Colonel Ramsay, the Nepaul Resident, who appeared always so opposed to Jung Bahadoor, afforded the papers an opportunity in the commencement of the year 1861, of commenting on his manners and tone. The abusive language of the Colonel when speaking or writing about the "wily goorka," was at least not such as to make the latter his friend, nor to gain his love to our Government. Too much care cannot be taken by those in such positions to hide their feelings under that "conventional hypocrisy" that must be used by politicals on some occasions of diplomacy. The fitness and success of a man in such a position depends upon not only his acts, but sometimes upon his concealment of his private views. It is strange to appear to advocate a false appearance, and we do not do so. We would prefer to see a man carry on his mission openly and without resort to such, and it is only where the weapon of deceit has been used that a political is justified in meeting it with a secret policy; but however honorable such may be, yet it is liable to misconstruction. The policy of all the great men who ruled India wisely and well has been to make the Maharajahs of India respect themselves, but this Political Agent does not appear to have aimed at this, for this Prince exclaims at one of the unseemly meetings with the British Resident, "I am a chota admi." We are not going here to enter into Colonel Ramsay's case against Jung Bahadoor, with regard to the shelter of refugees in his dominions, but we presume that if his charges were correct, and that they could have been proved, the Nepaul minister would have been made to feel the weight of the displeasure of our Government. The case however is not worth going into, and we dismiss it by merely observing that when a Native Noble, and an English Gentleman, arrive at such terms as to be constantly reporting each other for a want of courteous demeanour in conducting matters, it is high time that they were parted.

Amid these squabbles the gloomy shadows of the great famine were casting their shades around the North West Provinces in the first month of the past year, the horrors that were about to fall on India were painfuly apparent to all. The want of rain in all the districts that did not lie within the influence of the Himalayas, or were not irrigated by artificial means, exposed them to the horrors of hunger, and the range of the famine daily grew larger. The idea that the visitation was only local was now dispelled from the mind of Government and from that of the people, and the Districts of Seharunpoor and Meerut, and the East of the Jumna and the West of the Muttra, assumed the most painful appearance, notwithstanding the waterings of the Canals in those provinces. Bad as were the sad ravages of the fearful monster, it is a pleasing resollection connected with the dawn of public works in India and of science, that art had so placed these districts in a state of self-assistance, that they were for a long time able to withstand the effects of the calamity that impended over India, though they too, suffered severely. The palliatives in India for famine were early pointed out by the *Friend of India*, and the Statesmen of former days have pointed out also, in the years of famine, the measures that are required in India, so that the population should ever be prepared for these constant visitations in the East. The mistake appears to have been that no proper estimates have ever been framed, so as that Government might, on the appearance of famine, be able to protect the people by providing for their wants. The thing to ascertain is the proportion of grain that the land can supply, not only to the cultivated districts, but to those parts where there is waste land but which is inhabited. This has never yet been properly ascertained, and the supply of food in India has been a hand to mouth matter. The food supply in India should be once for all understood. To ascertain the quantity of grain available for distribution was and is still a matter of guess, not that the books of the Collectors of districts do not show the amount of produce of each year, but that there is no corn exchange system in India, which would have registered every maund sold, excepting of course those sales in native States, which we have nothing to do with; thus the balance in each division would have been known. If the people are to be tided over such fearful scenes in future—alas! common in India—the plan of their salvation cannot safely be left to themselves. The population of India is known, the produce is known, quite near enough to frame an estimate of what would probably be required and what can be supplied. The census return will afford the information as to population in Government Provinces, and the Native Princes of India might easily be got to follow our example and to give us the information. The village accounts are kept well in Native States, taxed as all grain is, so the produce of the lands of the Zemindars can easily be known, and the numbering of the people could as easily be effected.

With reference to local subjects, perhaps the one that most attracted notice in Bombay Military circles in the early part of 1861 next to the Amalgamation was the "United Service Institution of Western India." This Institution, got up by the present Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, will doubtless do good, but it must not be allowed to get only under the management of big wigs! There are many of the junior officers of the army qualified to shine, and add lustre to the profession of Arms, and we should rejoice to see seniority thrown off where science was discussed. We feel sure that some of the young aspirants for Military fame, both in the Queen's and Indian Army, who have derived their education from the high schools of England, and have passed from Sandhurst and Addiscombe to the Army, are far more fitted to hold the reins of power in Departments, than the uneducated and ignorant mass of officers frequently met with in India, who on the strength of having passed in Hindustani, are appointed to lucrative positions, that they are unfitted to fill. Hindustani is no test of ability or fitness for Political or other employ. The sons of old Indians and those who are country born acquire a colloquial proficiency, naturally quicker than those who are only accustomed to polite classics, and young men of neglected education at home find, that by acquiring a smattering of the vernacular on arrival in India, that they can acquire position, even before men of a liberal education, who, disgusted with the barbarous Indian lingo! take perhaps years before they will settle down to learn it. We do not think that officers should neglect the native language, whose lot is cast in a land, where any man may rise to a share in the administration of its Government, and we think all should acquire it; but had Sir William Mansfield made the test to consist of a knowledge of some of the subjects that will be taught at the new Institution, he would have raised the standard of the qualifications of the Staff. Many an unpassed man can talk the language better than a passed Interpreter, and it is said and believed in India, that many men are indebted for their Hindee learning to connections that are not in virtuous circles approved of. The social evil, pretty "Horse breakers" in England, is known in India, and the Moonshee of many a son of Mars has been one of the fallen goddesses of love that Cupid has dressed in the sable mourning of the colored tribes of this continent, as if to lament over their fall. We shall hope to see the new Poona Institution made the place where fitness shall be tested for Military employ, and then we shall hope to see the race of Scotch Apothecary's sons extinguished in India. Their one subject, Hindustani, has never made up for their unlettered vulgarity. These boasting good natured *Hindee wranglers* have now an opportunity of learning deeper subjects than those only contained in the Bagh-o-Bhar. It is however a pleasing reflection that the majority of the old Company's Officers were of a better stamp, and that the "true blues" were more numerous than the descendants of the blue pills. We shall hope to see the new Institution flourish, and that genuine science, pure English, and polite literature may overcome the mania existing at present for the low and indecent classics, that so rejoice and please the taste of many of the present day. The Institution can achieve much.

We might go on, we however have said enough to point out what a volume of matter we passed before us in the month of January 1861. How thickly events gather, where the mere daily papers afforded in 31 days such a mass of matter; nor are events of Jauuary 1862 less striking. The American question so ably written on in Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine alone would afford to a writer a text on which he might enlarge regarding American polities as imported into India in 1862. The peace too suggests many speculations as to the effect it will have regarding Cotton in India. It would be premature to review January 1862, as we are not yet in possession of all the news of the past month. January 1861 was a month of itself, that would have filled a book. When we see the reaction of January 1862, we shall point out public feeling on the events of its 31 days. If one month has afforded notes for so many comments, what would not the years and years of our past life? We advise our readers to file up their *Bombay Gazettes* and there they will have preserved a record truthful and historical, and, if they did so, a summary like this would then be superfluous for them.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Columbian*, Captain N. T. Skottowe, with mails from Hongkong 14th January, Singapore, 22nd Penang 24th, and Galle 31st arrived here yesterday. We give below a summary of political and commercial intelligence :—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Hongkong—Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody and a servant; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy and two servants; Mr. Rustumjee and servant; and Mr. Ardaseer.

From Calcutta—Mrs. Wilkinson, infant and servant; and Mr. and Mrs. Prichard.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Matters are quiet in Japan. As mentioned in our last issue, Mr. Alcock has made use of the power given to Consuls, to establish rules and regulations for the better enforcement of Treaties. The Japanese authorities of Yokohama, our Vice Consul alleges, have complained of Foreigners "sleeping out away from the settlement, and thereby subjecting themselves to great danger;" and this, among other reasons, has led the Consul to issue stringent rules and regulations for the restraint of British subjects residing in Japan. Those rules will be quite effective in closing "the country" to Englishmen of that invaluable class who wander peacefully through strange lands, and tell the world what they see; all such must in future seek protection under some other flag than our own; the rules, it is true, provide for travelling by Consular permission, but the spirit in which they are framed does not hold out much hope of that permission being freely extended.

The case of *Moss v. Alcock* has been decided before a jury in Hongkong: the damages were laid at Thirty Thousand Dollars; the Chief Justice decided that so much of the alleged injury as was said to be sustained in Japan could not be adjudicated upon before himself, seeing that in Japan his jurisdiction was only concurrent with Mr. Alcock's. This point having been reserved, the injury that Mr. Moss sustained by an unlawful imprisonment of a hundred-and-twenty hours in Hongkong gaol was considered by the Jury; they found that the mistake made by the British Minister, and admitted by both parties, was not such a mistake as a reasonable man occupying such an office should have been guilty of and they accordingly awarded to Mr. Moss the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

H. E. Townsend Harris, who first opened Japan, is still pursuing his quiet, effectual line of policy, unaffected by the general agitation that has distressed the other Ministers, with Mr. Alcock at their head. He has, beyond all question, the peculiar qualities required in a Minister to such a country as this. His immobility amid continued alarms and assassinations has evidently secured for him the respect of this strange people, and Mr. Alcock's foolish flight from Yedo when the American Secretary of Legation was murdered, never contrasted more deplorably with Mr. Harris' stay in the city than it does now when the tangible results of either policy are beginning to appear. We allude more immediately to the following item of intelligence in the *Japan Herald* of November 30th, as quoted by a Shanghae contemporary :—"We are able to announce, that the American Minister resident in Japan, H. E. Townsend Harris, has succeeded in getting from the Japanese Government, for the mother of the late H. C. J. Heusken, late Acting-Secretary at the United States Legation, who was murdered at Yedo on the night of the 15th of January last, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

From Peking we gather that everything goes on smoothly, and, as matters have recently proceeded, this was to be expected. By advices dated December 2nd, we learn that Le poo, an adherent of the late Council of Regency, has been banished to Sin-keang. The new government are busy redeeming the cash-notes issued by Sushun but never paid a circumstance which caused much distress. This is felt to be a righteous measure, and is affording much satisfaction.

From the three Northern Ports we may not have much news for some time. New-chwang is closed up for the winter; Tien-tsin was accessible at the date of last advices (Dec. 9), but the river above that port was frozen up. The Rebels who had been seen in the neighbourhood of Chefoo, have not been heard of since they were "shelled" away from the settlement.

The Yang-tsze river is fast becoming a seat of commercial prosperity. The traffic up and down is a perfect marvel, considering the short time the river has been opened. The probability is, that next year Hankow and Kiukiang will be the centres of a very great and steadily increasing trade. On the day before Christmas, Admiral Hope and Mr. Harry Parkes left Shanghae for Nanking, with the design, as surmised in our last issue, of coming to a sure understanding with the Rebels, which, now that Ningpo is in their hands, cannot any longer be delayed. By later advices we have heard that the rebels at Nanking are much incensed against foreigners and do not allow them to enter the gates of the city. Shanghae is full of people from Ningpo, and is now in a more stirring condition than has been known for years, having become a city of refuge for the distressed inhabitants of its own and the neighbouring provinces. The British Authorities are understood to be pledged to defend both the city and the Foreign Settlement from the Rebels. There are not wanting those who counsel the abandonment of the imperial government to its fate, and allowing the Rebels to take Shanghae if they choose. It is easy to foresee what immediate advantages such people propose to themselves in getting rid of the Imperial authority; but among respectable men, it is felt to be both the duty and the interest of England to save from destruction the enormous population that here finds shelter under her wings.

It is more difficult to know what ought to be done at Ningpo; it is unnecessary to think of ejecting the Rebels, for there is no Imperial authority that would dare to hold it. Many practical men think that it offers a good opportunity for testing the principle of Free Ports, which has always had advocates in China, and is now more in favor than ever, seeing that the past year, with New Treaties, has proved that the punctual payment of Tariff duties, as well as legalised transit dues, does not prevent the local authorities from squeezing as much as they can. No efficient check has been found for such practices, although the amount of exactions, over and above all legal ones, (particularly on Silk), is very large. The city was taken by the insurgent forces, commanded by Whang and Fang, on the morning of the 9th instant. Although the place was strong enough to stand a siege of months, there was very little fighting, the Imperialists having made a poor defence during the two days that the siege continued. In that space of time the latter became aware that resistance was useless, so they fled out of the city, the Taipings entering it by escalade. There was no massacre or killing of the people, or even burning of houses; the Rebels in this case behaved with more moderation than their usual habits would lead people to expect; which may either have been the result of a changed policy in presence of Foreigners, or of the absence of loot to seize people and to kill, all the Ningpo residents having pretty well cleared out with their goods and chattles some weeks before the Taipings took the city; still there is some merit due for the moderation they have shewn to the people who fell into their power; this was due most probably, to the strong recommendation previously conveyed to them on occasions by our Consul at Ningpo, who went in the gun-boat *Kistrel* to Yayoon, and spoke in favour of mild measures. So far, the Rebels have kept good faith with us, the lives and property of our countrymen have been fully respected.

Among the arrivals by the *Sea Serpent* from San Francisco, has been the Hon. J. W. Borden, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. He means to leave by the present mail, and proceeds to England after visiting India, Palestine, Egypt and the chief cities of Europe. We understand that Mrs Borden, who accompanies him, is engaged in taking notes of the tour. We have no doubt that these travellers will be well received at the different stages of their interesting journey.—*Overland China Mail, Jan.* 14.

CAPTURE OF NINGPO BY THE REBELS.

By the steamer *Jeddo*, we have news from Ningpo to the 9th instant, stating that the rebel forces, which had threatened the city for some time past, had taken it. On Sunday morning they commenced an attack upon the walls and kept up the firing all day and night.

On Monday morning they made a grand attack upon the walls at the South gate, driving the Imperialist soldiers outside, and taking possession of the city at 8 A. M. Our correspondent states, that the rebels ran up and over the city walls like so many cats. There was no hand to hand fighting. It is also reported that the Taoutai escaped in a boat; and so did many of his soldiers. His subordinate, the Che-win or second Taoutai, was not so fortunate, as the rebels captured and beheaded him. The leader of the Imperial troops is reported to have made his escape to the shelter of the British Consulate, with a broken leg. Altogether, it has been estimated, that not more than fifty or sixty Imperialists have been killed in the capture of the city.

The Chinese version of the affair hints at treason on the part of the Taoutai's soldiers, who, they say, opened the South gate to a detachment of the rebels. But this statement is contradicted by many foreign gentlemen, who saw the assailants scale the walls at the West gate. When they entered the city, they appeared to be fine large men, poorly armed, but well dressed in silks and satins.

In our issue of Monday, we reported the departure of H. M. S. *Scout* for the impending scene of conflict on the day previous, where she arrived the same night, just in time to be too late to shew a demonstration of British power, to deter the rebels from attacking the city. Our correspondent deems it fortunate, because the insurgents would have "hung around the place for sometime and stopped all traffic and trade."

He states that "the Rebels are inviting the people to come and trade with them; and the country people are flocking into the city in hundreds. This day (Monday the 9th Dec.) everything is very quiet. Last night's rain put all the fires out. Chin-hae was "looted" on Friday and Saturday by the Foh-kien-men."

He also mentions that "there were three or four Missionaries in the city, residing in their own houses, when the rebels entered. From one they took his watch; from another they took a pony—but paid him $30 for it—and from a third they particularly wanted an umbrella, but he would not give it to them or sell it although they offered $8 for it."

Under these circumstances the French Commissioner of Customs has intimated his intention of collecting the duties as usual, but it is a matter of grave consideration how he shall dispose of the monies thereby collected.—*North China Herald, December* 14.

VICTORY BY THE IMPERIALISTS OVER THE REBELS AT HANGCHOW.

We are in receipt of an authenticated Chinese document from Hangchow in the Che-kiang province, of which Ningpo is the seaport, stating that the rebel force which has invested that city for some time past have been completely routed, and a great victory obtained by the Imperialists. The latter were commanded by a notable general named Chang-yu-liang, who is reported to have led on his troops with great bravery, making several attacks on the rebel encampment during three or four days, with invariable success, until at last they were driven away. This general, who is a reputed warrior, and high in rank as a governor, received so many painful wounds during the engagement, that he could not suffer to bear the agony, so, in a moment of delirium, he committed suicide by blowing his brains out. It is just possible that this victorious army may march upon Ningpo, and recover that city from the hands of the rebels, which would put an end to the awkward predicament in which the foreign authorities are now placed in, as to the best mode of procedure under the circumstances. But we are afraid that unless quick action be taken by the Imperialist soldiers, the enemy will be strongly reinforced by the defeated rebels from Hangchow, and supplied with stores, arms and ammunition from the sea-board; imported perhaps by foreigners whose views on these matters are rather lax. Indeed, we suspect that it is probable the contraband trade likely to be carried on at Ningpo under the rebel rule, is that which causes so many traders to sympathise with them. There is no custom house under the Imperial jurisdiction there at present, so the charges of smuggling arms and ammunition, for sale at a good price, is a better stroke of business than running the risk of bringing them to Shanghai—where only lately, some $60,000 value of rifles, percussion caps and gunpowder have been seized. —*Id.* 21.

The traffic on the Yangtsze is described as being prodigious. Admiral Hope and Mr. Parkes left Shangahi on the 24th December for Nanking with the object of coming to a distinct understanding with the rebels. These last are said to be much incensed against foreigners and will not allow them to enter the rates of Nanking.—*Singapore Free Press, January* 9.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG.—The supplies during the fortnight have been very large. Say per *Columbian* and per *Aden* (which together brought on the cargo of the *Bombay* from Singapore, and *Thunder* from Calcutta. Say in all, 1,700 chests Patna, 300 do Benares and 4,100 do Malwa. The clearances during the same period inclusive of shipments Coastwise, are estimated at 700 chests Patna, 100 do Benares, and 2000 do Malwa. The unsold stock is computed at 2100 chests Patna, 400 do Benares, and 3,300 do Malwa.

Patna has continued to tend downwards during the fortnight. This tendency was checked somewhat by the apprehensions of the loss of the *Columbian*, but upon the arrival of that vessel the market immediately fell. The demand is dull and the stock excessive. The course of the market all depends upon the demand, and the probability of a further decline is generally entertained.

To *Benares*, which is very dull, the same remarks apply.

Malwa, has been in steady and strong demand throughout the fortnight, and although it declined on the arrival of the *Columbian* it soon rallied, and closes firmly.

Turkey continues dull and saleable only occasionally in small quantities at drs. 560 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—*Malwa*.—Immediately after the departure of the last mail the demand was checked, owing to the high rates then quoted, and consequently prices have somewhat receded. However, the reduced quotation caused again a good inquiry and large sales have been made, as the holders freely met the demand; but this improvement lasted only a few days and temporarily suspended operations from the uncertainty attending the further receipts of stocks. The closing rates are Tls. 555 to 560 with slight inquiry.

Patna.—The price of this drug having fallen to Tls. 575 induced the dealers to come forward and some good transactions have been closed at that rate. Closing quotations Tls. 575 to 580.

The deliveries of Malwa for the fortnight have been 770 chests and of Patana 230 chests, the remaining stocks being computed at 710 chests of the former and 740 chests of the latter.

The following are the latest quotations Hongkong, 14th January 1862.

Patna. drs. 705 sales. *Benares*. drs. 695 *a* drs. 697½ nominally dull. *Malwa* drs. 695 *a* drs. 697½ in good demand.

EXCHANGE BULLION, &c.—HONGKONG. A fair amount of business has been done at about previous terms. The closing rates are. On London at 6 months sight—Bank Bills 4/6½; First class private 4/6¾ the tendency at the last being downwards. On India at 3 days sight. Bank bills on Bombay 217½—on Calcutta 219. *Gold leaf* drs. 23.15. Sycee 8½ per cent. premium. Bar Silver 9½ per cent. premium. Sovereigns dlrs. 4.60 to dlrs. 4.65.

SHANGHAI.—Exchange for the Mail has been rather inactive owing to the absence of news from Europe Rates opened at 6s. 2½d. with few Bills obtainable, as sellers were scarce and the Banks somewhat eager buyers. The bulk of private paper has been sold at 6s. 1¾d. to 6s. 2d., with a greater firmness towards the close of business, partly produced by the news per *Cadiz* of an upward tendency in the Hongkong market. Bank Drafts have been in moderate demand at 6s. 1½d. to 6.1½d., owing to considerable sales of Malwa opium. Rupees on Bombay have been in request at 294 to 295 on Culcutta the rate is nominally Rs. 296. Hongkong Drafts have been sold at 25½ at 3 days' sight and 26 per cent, at 10 days' sight.

On London,—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 1½d, per Tael. First Class Credits 6 months' sight, 6s. 2d *a* 6s. 2½d per Tael. Documentary and other Bills 6 months' sight, 6s. 2d per Tael.

On Calcutta.—Bank Bills, 3d./s., Rs. 296 per 100 Taels.

On Bombay,—Bank Bills, 3d./s., Rs. 294 per 100 Tales.

On Hongkong,—Bank Bills 3 days' sight, 25½ per cent discount.—Private, 15 days' sight 26 per cent discount.

Gold Bars,—Pekin Tls. 165 per 10 Taels. Shanghai weight.—Soochow Tls. 161.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver,—111.50 Sh. Taels per 100 Tls. Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars,—Tls. 77.20 per 100 Dollars.

Carolus Dollars,—Tls. 95. 50 per 100 Dollars.

Copper Cash.—1,550 per Tael.

HANKOW.—On Shanghai 3½ *a* 3¾ per cent. discount.

NEWCHWANG.—Gold, per Tael weight, Tls. 15.0.0. Mexican Dollars Tls. 68 Cash per Tl. 1,520. Sycee, 4½ per cent. prem. over Shanghai.

NAGASAKI.—Drafts on Shanghai *a* 2 per cent. discount; Itzebos 433½ per Mex. 100$.

TONNAGE. HONGKONG.—The demand for ships continues to exceed the supply. Rates generally have advanced, and as most of the vessels expected are engaged, there seems more prospect of a further advance than of a decline. The following list of settlements will best indicate the nature of the business which has been transacted.

Beyond the settlements noted below the *White Falcon*, Amer, 1600 tons, has been engaged to load at Manilla for England, the charterers advancing about £10,000 on bottomry upon her. The *Victor* and *Zingara* have also been chartered for San Francisco—terms not reported.—*Overland Trade Report, Jan.* 14.

PENANG.

The *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Johann Knus, Esq. as Consul for Prussia at Penang.—*Gazette, Jan.* 11.

SAIGON.

The latest news shew the French to be very active in Cochin China. An expedition had been organized to attack Buenoah, a strongly fortified and well garrisoned town lying some 30 miles up the river. The French seem confident that the capture of this town will terminate their labours, and believe that the Mandarins will then come to terms.—*Penang Gazette, Jan.* 11.

Local News.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The seventh Lecture of Dr. R. Haines, on Chemistry, in connection with this Institution, will be delivered in the Durbar Room this evening at eight o'clock. The attendance of subscribers is requested.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.—A parcel of this seed sent to Jamaica in September last was planted in various parts of that island in October and the beginning of November. It is now everywhere in full blossom, and will be fit to pick at the end of this month. The Jamaica Cotton Company have sent out gins, hydraulic presses, and bagging, and hope that besides what was planted in the May preceding (and which is now being picked for the first crop), within five months from the time the seed was sent out from Southampton the cotton will be shipped to this country. As there is already a supply of cotton in hand for six months, it is possible to get very large quantities grown in Jamaica to meet the demand before the present stock is exhausted; so that all that is wanting to secure a supply is for the Lancashire capitalists and manufacturers to put their own shoulders to the wheel without waiting for Hercules. Let them follow the example of Messrs. Bazley, Clegg, Emmett, Hardcastle, M'Connell, Ogden, and Bellhouse, and they will have nothing to fear. Better late than never.—*Daily News, Jan.* 3.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSES.

Cooverbai, widow and administratrix, &c., *vs.* Bhimjee Hurridass.

Hurry Trumbuck, *vs.* Gunputrao Sadasewjee.

Hajee Elias Hoossein, *vs.* Hurkissondass Bhugwandass.

DEFENDED CAUSE.

83. Jadoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another (part heard).

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 5th February 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company vs. *Davidass Ruttonsey.*

Mr. W. H. Crawford appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of the sum of one hundred and forty rupees, being the value of six hundred and eighty maunds of firewood sent from Titwalla on the 22nd December 1860, by Tookeram Appajee to the address of Rahimoodeen Moosa and delivered through error to the defendant.

Mr. Crawford said that the case had been called on for hearing on a former occasion; but it unfortunately happened that when he came into the Court he did not know that the witnesses were present and in consequence the case was postponed. The facts of the case were that a man of the name of Tookeram Appajee had consigned six truck loads of firewood to one Rahimoodeen Moosa. The wood was sent from the Railway Station at Titwalla to Bombay, where it arrived and was delivered through a wrong invoice to the defendant, who received it. In consequence of such wrong delivery Tookaram recovered the sum of 140 rupees from the company.

Mr. Bayley said that he had three grounds of defence, first that one Mhadoo was the actual consignor, and second that the summons did not disclose any cause of action, and thirdly that the case came under Section II of Act XIX. of 1859, and barred the plaintiffs from bringing this action. The learned gentleman considered that it was clearly a case of fraud on the part of Tookaram, and that he would call witnesses who, he believed, would prove that to be the case.

Tookaram Appajee stated that he was a dealer in fire wood, and that in December 1860 he consigned a quantity of wood from Titwalla to Bombay. There were six waggon loads and the weight was 680 maunds. He purchased it from a man of the name of Booshoo Pochin in 1859. The wood was consigned by him (witness) to his agent in Bombay. He made several applications to the Railway Company about it, but they put him off from time to time. Eventually they paid him 140 rupees on account, but the value of the wood claimed by him was 169 rupees.

Mr. Henry Penson, a superintendent in the employ of the Railway Company, stated that the goods in question arrived in due course at the Boree Bunder station, and that they were delivered to the consignee. The witness produced a book in which the signature of the defendant was attached showing the delivery of the same.

The Defendant was then called and examined by Mr. Bayley.—He stated that his servant Ahmed Abba had authority to sign his name. On the 25th December 1860 he received six waggon loads of wood, which was sent from Titwalla by Mhadoo Balloo. He knew that the numbers on the waggons were respectively 114, 276, 65, 239, 195 and 31. There were two consignments in December, both of which were paid for. One of the consignments had not missed. He had invoices for both; he did not get the invoices from Mhadoo. The advices were sent from the Railway to the witness on the arrival of the goods.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose evidence went principally to show that the defendant's servant purchased two parcels of wood at Titwalla, and that it was sent from thence to the defendant in Bombay. One of the witnesses, the station master at Titwalla, morever stated that there had been some mistake in making out the invoice in regard to one of the parcels of wood, but that he was unable to say how it occurred.

HIS HONOR observed in giving judgment, that it did not appear to him, that there had been any fraud on the part of the defendant, and that he was of opinion that the mistake must have been made at Titwalla by the station master, where the invoice had been made out. He considered that the defendant was entitled to a verdict.

Verdict for defendant with costs.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The Calcutta papers mention that Major Patrick Stewart has been chosen by the Governor General to go as Special Envoy to the Court of the Shah of Persia, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the extension of the London and Baghdad line of Telegraph. by way of Teheran, to Kurrachee.—*Herald, Feb.* 4.

Dr. Pelly, we understand, is to succeed Dr. Grierson in Civil medical charge at Kurrachee.—*Poona Observer, February* 4.

BENGAL.

We learn by our advices from London that Lord Elgin may be expected to arrive in Calcutta about the 25th of February; and we hear in Calcutta that the new Viceroy intends holding a grand Durbar on the assumption of his rule on the 1st of March. Lord Canning's farewell Durbar, it is also said, will be held in course of the next week.—*Englishman, January* 28.

Indian Press.

"SYMPTOMS OF THE ENGLISH AT BOMBAY."

(*From the Englishman, Jan.* 23.)

We are glad to observe some symptoms of the English at Bombay awakening to the necessity of protecting their political rights and position by a more energetic action than they have hitherto ventured upon. We have frequently called upon our compatriots of Bombay and Madras to join us in Calcutta in demanding to be recognised as something more than the subjects of a despotic and irresponsible government. The residents of Madras and Bombay have not recognised the value of the political agitation raised in Calcutta, and have been but too prone to admit a small jealousy into their minds, or to have been misled by their ill-judging prints, whose jealousy of the superior energy and intelligence of the Bengal press they were scarcely at the trouble of hiding. Events have, however, taught a different lesson. At Bombay the public disgust on hearing who were to represent it in the Local Council has been loudly expressed, and is deeply felt. This lesson has at once convinced the people of Bombay that the political agitation of Calcutta was not merely in the interest of one class of Englishmen but of all. That it was, and is, a struggle to maintain the true position of the British settler, to protect his rights such as they were then recognised to be, and to obtain more power in the Councils of India for those who do, and are promising to do, so much for the country. The mockery of a Council which has been presented to the astonished eyes of the people of Bombay we may now hope will rouse the public there into asserting their own dignity, and we may further hope for an Association of English gentlemen who will co-operate with our Associations on this side of India in so just a cause as the right of the English settler to a powerful voice in the Councils of the Empire. We can easily forgive the islanders of the West their suspicion and their resolution to withhold all support of our views in the past if they will now gird up their loins and work jointly with us. We shall be glad to see them work "severally," if they prefer it, but they will lose the great advantage and the power which an enlightened and united agitation of all the settlers in India is sure to gain for us. The time for this political joint action is now; the new Councils are forming or formed; the several powers of each, if not undefined, are scarcely understood; and the Legislative Council may yet restrict the powers of the Local Councils so as to make them of far less value to the people at the Presidencies, if a local support is not found for them out of doors. Above all, the action of the Secretary of State requires to be watched with great jealousy. A strong remonstrance backed by all the Presidencies, would carry a weight which he could scarcely resist. The local Councils, nay the Legislative Council itself, may require the support of the enlightened communities of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta against the crotchetty views and ignorance of local wants and necessities of a Secretary of State. Perhaps Bombay will say that we are merely selfish in our desire to see them join in a powerful agitation. We confess it at once; but we see that the advantage their support will be to us will equally revert to them in any cause they may espouse. The strength which a united action from the three Presidencies would create is self-evident. It is equally evident that the advantage is not to one, but to all in an equal degree.

ONE OF THE MERCANTILE MEMBERS THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, January* 23.)

In our last issue, we offered a few words of comment upon the appointment of W. Mr. R. Arbuthnot to a seat in our new Legislative Council. We urged that in making the selection, the government had nothing whatever to do either with particular firms, or with the senior or Junior Members of firms, but simply with the question of individuals. This discussion had reference to the imagined slight inflicted upon Mr. Vans Agnew, the Senior Member of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in the appointment of Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, his Junior Member. We carefully refrained from drawing any comparison between the merits of the two gentlemen, but assumed for the sake of argument, that the merits of the two are equal. Most of our readers would probably decide at once in favor of Mr. Arbuthnot, but let that pass. Our argument was that, in the way delicate and somewhat invidious task of selecting two individuals from a small community, the Madras Government had done wisely in accepting the most recent decisions of the Chamber of Commerce, and in thus nominating the Chairman of the Chamber who has just gone out, and the Chairman who has just been elected in the ordinary course by ballot. We also made the following remark. "We heard no complaints against the Chamber of Commerce when it passed over the claims of the Senior Member of Messrs. Arbuthnot's firm, and appointed Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot to succeed Mr. Byard as Chairman; nor can we see that the Madras Government has in any way slighted or intended to slight Mr. Vans Agnew, by following the decision of the Madras Chamber and appointing its late Chairman to a seat in the New Council."

Now we have the satisfaction of knowing that the opinion here expressed is in accordance with the general opinion of the community, and singularly enough, more than one individual has written to us to express approval of the tone and style of the article. Indeed to suppose that we are in any way actuated by a personal hostility towards Mr. Vans Agnew, is palpably absurd. It was only the other day that we lauded his magnificence and liberality even above our fellows; and we believe that he is as incapable of exciting the enmity of any individual in Madras, as he is incapable of exciting their envy or jealousy. Moreover, to suppose that our article reflected in the slightest degree upon the character of Mr. Vans Agnew is perfectly ridiculous; whilst to imagine that it is libellous, is little short of insanity.

Our readers must therefore guess at our surprise on receiving, within an hour or two of the publication of the article, an angry letter from a gentleman, whose name we shall not publish at present, to the effect that unless we published an immediate contradiction of some of our statements in the article referred to, and that too in the form of a special and immediate extra, he would at once commence proceedings against Messrs. Pharoah and Co. Unfortunately for ourselves we have sympathies even for wounded vanity, and therefore replied in a courteous note, in which we took no notice of the threat, but offered to issue an extra containing the explanation referred to, provided our correspondent would permit us to publish it with his name as the authority. Our correspondent then went and threatened Messrs. Pharoah and Co.; and addressed such a letter to us as no gentleman in the world ought to have written to another. In this precious letter we were informed that the claim for damages would be increased by any further delay. This we regarded not so much as a personal insult, as a direct attempt upon the independence of the Press. Accordingly our reply was a short note, declining to issue the extra, promising an explanation in our next regular issue, and requesting our exasperated correspondent to be more careful of his language for the future.

And now for the explanation. We have it upon reliable authority, (which we are not to pulbish) "that when Mr. Byard went home, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot was not preferred to Mr. Vans Agnew by the members of the Chamber; but that Mr. Vans Agnew asked some of the most influential members of that Body to elect Mr. Arbuthnot as Chairman, on the ground that he would make a very good one, and because although he had been here fourteen years, the appointment had never been offered to him."

This is the explanation that we were called upon to publish in an immediate extra, or otherwise submit to all the pains and penalties of the law, provided it had any pains and penalties affecting ourselves. Fortunately our authority is not only reliable but responsible; otherwise we should have hesitated about publishing the explanation, as it appears to us to be a reflection upon the Madras Chamber. In a word whilst the threat of prosecution for libel in the present case is a direct attack upon the independence of the Press; so the explanation implying that the election of the Chairman does not depend upon the will of the members, but upon the wishes of Mr. Vans Agnew, seems to our limited vision to involve a declaration that the electoral rights of the members are all a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, and that Mr. Vans Agnew like another Louis Napoleon, is Lord of the electoral urns.

We trust that our readers will consider that our positive refusal to issue an extra, except upon the terms we mentioned, will furnish in their eyes a sufficient vindication of the liberty of the Press. We have indulged in no abuse, we have brought no charge against any one, nor have we attributed any mean or unworthy motives to any one; and we are not disposed to heed any threats, though backed with long purses, nor indeed to worship in any way the golden calf that Pharoah worshipped in the land of Egypt, and which led Israel to sin. We cannot however bring ourselves to believe that any one would be mad enough to try the law upon us in such a matter. Like Bottom, the individual would soon have to cry out,—"I see their knavery; this is to make an ass of me;" and indeed he would soon be the laughing stock of all the newspapers from Comorin to Delhi. However let him try.

With regard to the Chamber of Commerce, we leave that to deal with the question which has been raised. We consider that it is due to the character and independence of that Chamber, to make the explanation published above a subject of immediate discussion. We have no doubt of the truth of the explanation, that Mr. Vans Agnew did set aside his own pretensions in favour of Mr. Arbuthnot, and that he exerted himself in favour of Mr. Arbuthnot. But the inference that Mr. Vans Agnew's influence carried that election, and that it could carry any other election, we must leave for the consideration of the Chamber.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

AMERICA.

(*From the Times, January* 10.)

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

The Inman steamship City of Washington has arrived, with advices from New York to the 28th ult., and $73,200 in specie on freight.

The following additional correspondence between the United States' and the British Governments had been published :—

"MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

. . . . "It is thus seen that in the present case there is only an embarrassment resulting from the similar designs of the two Governments to reach one common object by different courses, without knowledge of each other's dispositions in that respect. There is nothing more. We propose, as a nation at peace, to give to Great Britain as a friend what she as a neutral demands of us, a nation at war. We rejoice that it happens so. We are anxious to avoid all causes of misunderstanding with Great Britain; to draw closer, instead of breaking the existing bonds of amity and friendship. There is nothing good or great which both nations may not expect to attain or effect if they may remain friends. It would be a hazardous day for both the branches of the British race when they should determine to try how much harm each could do the other.

"We do not forget that, although thus happily avoiding misunderstanding on the present occasion, Great Britain may in some way hereafter do us wrong or injury by adhering to the speculative views of the rights and duties of the two Governments which she has proposed to express. But we believe her to be sincere in the good wishes for our welfare which she has so constantly avowed, and we will not, therefore, suffer ourselves to anticipate occasions for difference which, now that both nations fully understand each other, may be averted or avoided.

"One point remains. The British Government, while declining out of regard to our natural sensibility to propose mediation for the settlement of the differences which now unhappily divide the American people, has nevertheless expressed, in a very proper manner, its willingness to undertake the kindly duty of mediation if we should desire it. The President expects you to say on this point to the British Government, that we appreciate this generous and friendly demonstration, but that we cannot solicit or accept mediation from any, even the most friendly quarter. The conditions of society here, the character of our Government, the exigencies of the country, forbid that any dispute arising among us should ever be referred to foreign arbitration. We are a republican and American people. The Constitution of our Government furnishes all needful means for the correction or removal of any possible political evil. Adhering strictly, as we do, to its directions, we shall surmount all our present complications, and preserve the Government complete, perfect, and sound for the benefit of future generations. But the integrity of any nation is lost and its fate becomes doubtful whenever strange hands, and instruments unknown to the Constitution, are employed to perform the proper functions of the people, established by the organic laws of the State.

"Hoping to have no occasion hereafter to speak for the hearing of friendly nations upon the topics which I have now discussed, I add a single remark by way of satisfying the British Government that it will do wisely by leaving us to manage and settle this domestic controversy in our own way.

"The fountains of discontent in any society are many, and some lie much deeper than others. Thus far this unhappy controversy has disturbed only those which are nearest the surface. There are others which lie still deeper, that may yet remain, as we hope, long undisturbed. If they should be reached no one can tell how or when they could be closed. It was foreign intervention that opened and that alone could open similar fountains in the memorable French revolution.—I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Charles F. Adams, &c."

"MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

"(Extracts.)

"Legation of the United States, London June 21, 1861.

Sir,— . . . The intelligence received from the United States of the effect produced by the reception of the Queen's Proclamation has not been without its influence upon opinion here. While people of all classes unite in declaring that such a measure was unavoidable, they are equally earnest in disavowing any inferences of want of goodwill which may have been drawn from it. They affect to consider our complaints as very unreasonable, and are profuse in their expressions of sympathy with the Government in its present struggle. This is certainly a very great change from the tone prevailing when I first arrived. It is partly to be ascribed to the accounts of the progress of the war, but still more to the publication in the London *Times* of the letters of its special correspondent. There is no longer any floating doubt of the capacity of the Government to sustain itself, or any belief that the insurgents will make their own terms of accommodation. The idea still remains quite general that there will never be any actual conflict, and it is connected, in many cases, with an apprehension that the reunion may be cemented upon the basis of hostile measures against Great Britain. Indeed, such has been the motive hinted at by more than one person of influence as guiding the policy of the President himself. Whenever such a suggestion has been made to me I have been careful to discountenance it altogether, and to affirm that the struggle was carried on in good faith, and from motives not subject to be affected by mere considerations of policy or by temporary emotions. More especially have I endeavoured to disavow any *arriere pensee* which has the effect to confirm the suspicion of our sincerity, I regret to say, by far too much disseminated. . . .

"I am now earnestly assured on all sides that the sympathy with the Government of the United States is general; that indignation felt in America is not founded in reason; that the British desire only to be perfectly neutral, giving no aid nor comfort to the insurgents. I believe that this sentiment is now growing to be universal. It inspires Her Majesty's Ministers, and is not without its effect on the Opposition. Neither party would be so bold as to declare its sympathy with a cause based upon the extension of slavery, for that would at once draw upon itself the indignation of the great body of the people. But the development of a positive spirit in the opposite direction will depend far more upon the degree in which the arm of the Government enforces obedience than upon any absolute affinity in sentiments. Our brethren in this country, after all, are much disposed to fall in with the opinion of Voltaire, that '*Dieu est toujours sur le cote des gros canons*.' General Scott and an effective blockading squadron will be the true agents to keep the peace abroad, as well as to conquer one at home. In the meanwhile the self-styled Commissioners of the insurgents have transferred their labours to Paris, where, I am told, they give out, what they could not venture publicly to say here, that this Government will recognize them as a State. The prediction may be verified, it is true, but it is not likely to happen under any other condition than the preceding assent to the United States. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAM.

"Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State."

"THE BRITISH DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO CANADA.

"MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

"Department of State, Washington, July 1, 1861.

"Sir,—Your despatch, No. 8 (dated June 14), has been received.

"My despatch, No. 21, of 19th ult., has anticipated the matter you have discussed in the paper before me. It remains only to say that while we would prefer to add Mr. Marcy's amendment, exempting private property of non-belligerents from consfication in maritime war, and desire you to stipulate to that effect if you can, yet we are, nevertheless, ready and willing to accede to the declaration of the Congress of Paris if the amendment cannot be obtained. In other words, we stand on the instructions contained in my aforesaid despatch.

"We, as you are well aware, have every desire for a good understanding with the British Government. It causes us no concern that the Government sends a naval force into the Gulf, and a military force into Canada. We can have no designs hostile to Great Britain so long as she does not, officially or unofficially recognize the insurgents, or render them aid or sympathy. We regard the measures of precaution on her part, to which I have alluded, as consequences of the misunderstanding of our rights, and her own real relation towards us, that she seemed precipitately to adopt, before she heard the communication with which you were charged on our behalf. These consequences may be inconvenient to herself, but are not at all occasion of irritation to the United States. Under present circumstances, the more effectually Great Britain guards her possessions and her commerce in this quarter the better we shall be satisfied. If she should change her course, and do us any injury, which we have not the least idea now that she proposes to do, we should not be deterred from vindicating our rights and our unbroken sovereignty against all the armies and navies that she could send here.

"Before the Queen's proclamation was issued, and at the moment when privateers were invited and a naval force announced as being organized by the insurrectionists, it was reported to this Government that the iron steamer Peerless, lying at Toronto, had been sold to insurgents to be used as a privateer to prey upon our commerce, and that she was, nevertheless, to pass under British papers and the British flag down the St. Lawrence to be delivered over to a pirate commander in the open sea. It was said that the Governor-General declined to interfere. I asked Lord Lyons to request the Governor-General of Canada to look into the facts, and prevent the departure of the vessel, if he should find the report to be true. Lord Lyons answered that he had no authority to do so. I then said that I should direct our naval forces to seize and detain the vessel if they should have good reason to believe the facts reported to be true, and to refer the parties interested to this Government. I did this at once, and his Lordship protested. Afterwards, as we understand, the Governor-General did interfere, and the Peerless was prevented from sailing until the danger of her being converted into a pirate was prevented. Here the matter ended. Certainly the British Government could not expect us to permit the St. Lawrence to become a harbour for bucaniers. Had the vessel been seized or detained, we should at once have avowed the act, and tendered any satisfaction to the British Government, if it should appear that the character of the vessel had been misunderstood.

"Mr. Ashmun went to Canada to watch and prevent just such transactions as the sale or fitting out of the Peerless for a pirate would have been. It was not supposed that his visit there would be thought objectionable, or could give any uneasiness to the British Government. Lord Lyons here viewed the subject in a different light, and complained of it. I instantly recalled Mr. Ashmun.

"These are the two grievances presented to you by Lord John Russell. I trust that the British Government will be satisfied that in both cases we were only taking care that the peace of the two countries should not be disturbed through the unlawful action of covetous and ill-disposed persons on the border which separates them.

"I conclude with the remark that the British Government can never expect to induce the United States to acquiesce in her assumed position of this Government as divided in any degree into two Powers for war more than for peace. At the same time, if Her Majesty's Government shall continue to practice absolute forbearance from any interference in our domestic affairs, we shall not be captious enough to inquire what name it gives to that forbearance, or in what character it presents itself before the British nation in doing so. We hold ourselves entitled to regard the forbearance as an act of a friendly power, acting unconscious of a domestic disturbance among us, of which friendly States can take no cognizance. On this point our views are not likely to undergo any change. In maintaining this position, we are sure we do nothing derogating from the dignity of the British Government, while we inflexibly maintain and preserve the just rights and the honour of the United States.—I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c."

From Washington, under date 27th, we have the following respecting the Trent and Mexican affairs :—

"It is reported and generally credited that the Trent affair has been adjusted. Mr. Seward gave a large dinner party this evening, at which were present Lord Lyons and other eminent diplomatists and members of the Senate and House Committees on Federal Relations. This is a significant reunion, and needs no comment. Mr. Corwin has made no treaty with Mexico, and therefore is nothing of the kind before the Senate. At the time the English Minister in Mexico, Sir Charles Wyke, was endeavouring to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government Mr. Corwin framed a treaty which proposed to pay, or guarantee to be paid, the interest on the English debt for five years. Mr. Corwin was given to understand that this arrangement would be acceptable to both England and Mexico, but the Mexican Congress refused to ratify Sir Charles Wyke's treaty, and it was soon after ascertained that if it had been ratified by the Mexican Congress it would not have been accepted by the British Government. On the failure of Sir Charles Wyke's treaty before the Mexican Congress, Mr. Corwin's treaty, having been predicated on the success of the English negotiations, fell through, and all attempts on the part of Mr. Corwin to frame a treaty with Mexico ceased for the time being, and Mr. Corwin forwarded the papers appertaining to his negotiations in Mexico to the State Department in Washington, with the request that he should be instructed as to his future course, in view of the momentous issue raised by the European coalition against Mexico. The State Department not being willing to take the responsibility of advising in the matter, has laid the papers before the Senate. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is said to be averse to taking any action in the matter, and the allies will doubtless be allowed to carry out their schemes in Mexico with no obstacles, except such as may arise out of complications among themselves. On the arrival of Miramon in New York some days ago, he was telegraphed by the Spanish Minister to come here. Miramon came, and remained two days, when he returned to New York and took passage in the Spanish steamer Noe Daque, which sailed from your port for Havannah on the 25th inst. The plan is for Miramon to return to Mexico to gather the fragments of the Church party in Mexico, which shall co-operate with the Spanish forces, establish a Provisional Government with Miramon at the head, and then in due course of time the schemes of Spain for conquest and a monarchy, it is thought, will be fully carried out."

The final decision of the Cabinet in the Mason and Slidell affair did not appear to have been generally known when the City of Washington left.

On the 28th the *New York Times* says :—

"General Scott makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever from any foreign Prince or Power; that he had no interview either with the Emperor Napoleon or with M. Thouvenel, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear that if he did not embrace his opportunity of returning he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom General Scott had any political conversation in France was Prince Napoleon, and to him he expressed his confident belief that, if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by Midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of other nations would be supplied through the Southern ports of which our troops are taking possession. General Scott states that the feeling in England and France was universal that war is inevitable. He shared it himself to the fullest extent until he reached this city. What he has since seen of public sentiment on this side the Atlantic has, however, very materially modified this opinion. The cause of the extraordinary anger of England, General Scott believes, is the conviction on the part of the great body of the English people that the United States are resolved upon war, to punish England for her concession of belligerent rights to the rebel States. The affair of the Trent is regarded as having been made the occasion for manifesting this feeling toward Great Britain; and not one man in a thousand believed that the Government of the United States would disavow the act or make for it the slightest reparation or apology—no matter how clear might be their conviction that it was in manifest violation of the principles of international law. General Scott is satisfied, as every person in this country must be, that this assumption is utterly unfounded—that this Government has not the slightest wish or willingness to insult Great Britain, and that

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any reparation consistent with national honour for any wrong that may have been done will be promptly and cheerfully afforded. And this, he believes, will be quite sufficient to prevent a war. On this side of the water all this seems almost too ludicrous or serious comment. But on the other side it is creating a public sentiment which clamours for war, and renders the preservation of peaceful relations a matter of the utmost difficulty. General Scott had not been here 24 hours before he could see how utterly mistaken is the assumption of England. Nobody here desires war with England. Unquestionably, there has been very great dissatisfaction with the course pursued by England towards the South. Every one feels that, but for that course, the rebellion would have been already crushed. But nobody dreams of a remedy which would only aggravate a thousand-fold the evil complained of. Nobody desires to give the South an active and a powerful ally, in place of moral sympathy, merely because she was not entitled even to that. If what England seeks is simply justice in this matter, and reparation for wrongs she may have sustained, she will have no cause of complaint. She will receive it promptly and fully; and whatever the Government may find it necessary to do in the matter will be endorsed and approved by the people. Mr. Russell need give himself no concern about the Government being 'broken up'—nor does Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward need the fervid and insolent exhortations of the London *Times*. There is one point it may be well for English statesmen to bear in mind—the more moderate and palpably just their present exactions may be the more readily will they be conceded, and the less festering will be the wound which they may inflict on our national susceptibilities. Even if Mason and Slidell were to be surrendered, the people would sanction the act and the Government would not incur the slightest risk of being overturned. But it would be somewhat more difficult to put the relations of the two countries into a condition of permanent and cordial friendship, than if England were to show less arrogance in the moment of her power."

In a subsequent paper the *Times* says:—

"We have reason to believe that our Government has made a reply to the representations of the British Government in regard to the violation of the British flag in the [illegible] of the Trent, which is considered satisfactory by the British Minister, and that no further differences need be apprehended between the two Governments in connexion with this affair. Of the terms of this arrangement, we are not prepared to speak; it is needless to say, however, that they are perfectly honourable to the country, and such as, we have not the slightest doubt, the people will fully, and heartily approve."

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from off Charleston on the 21st, describes the proceedings of the "stone" fleet. He says,—

"The main channel of approach to Charleston harbour has been destroyed. Sixteen stone-filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are the mediums through which this righteous retribution has been measured out. The vessels which have been sunk were nearly all condemned whalers—some of them 60 and 70 years of age—the queerest, quaintest specimens of shipbuilding afloat. Lazily, one by one, under the influence of a strong ebb-tide, these antiquated craft dropped towards the bar, each anchoring where she happened to be when the flood-tide set in. The steam transports Cahawba, Philadelphia, and Ericsson were detailed to accompany the expedition, and the steam frigate Mohican and gunboats Pocahontas and Ottawa were appointed to convey it. The proceedings were under the immediate direction of Captain H. Davis, of the Wabash. On starting from Port Royal the weather was delightful. A soft breeze from the north-west agreeably tempered the heat of the sun, but would have had no more influence in pushing the bluff whalemen through an opposing tide than a breath from human lungs. The sky was belted around the horizon by an exquisite purple haze, and the water, far and near, presented a busy scene, as the many steamers passed and repassed with their tows. Adding to the picturesqueness of the scene were the tents and storehouses, and the fleet of transports and naval vessels at anchor in the inner roadstead, among which the grim outlines of the Wabash loomed mightily pre-eminent. And the sunset, too, was splendid. He passed out of sight, looking like a huge fire-balloon, sinking into an amber-coloured ocean, and soon afterwards the full moon rose in rival redness directly opposite the point at which he had disappeared.

After a sentimental glance at their past history, and some reflections on the previous uses to which they have been heretofore applied, he proceeds:—

"But away with sentiment. The old vessels are to be destroyed in the performance of a patriotic duty, and even when they are gone their usefulness survives. Here are the names of our squadron:—Archer, American, Courier, Rebecca, Sims, Richmond, Kensington, Potomac, Maria Theresa, Robin Hood, Herald, Tenedos, Leonidas, William Lee, Fortune, Amazon. A rather unpleasant circumstance happened while we were engaged in towing the vessels to the anchorage outside the bar. It was growing late, and Captain Davis being desirous to get the ships together before dark, requested Mr. Bradbury to hail the steamer Daniel Webster, which was coming out of the harbour, and ask the captain to take one of the ships out with him. The favour was courteously asked, but, greatly to the astonishment of everybody, Captain Johnson, in reply, bellowed, out, 'I'll see you d——first; I'm going to New York.' After a pause he added, 'Anything I can do for you there?' He was, of course, answered in the negative. It is to be hoped that such impolite captains are rare. Nothing specially interesting marked the trip up. The Cahawba was the first vessel to sight Charleston Light and the vessels of the blockading fleet. Soon the Philadelphia came up, and a boat from her dropped alongside of our vessel. The steamer had been sent with the expedition for the purpose of taking North a portion of the crews of the sunken vessels, and the Ericsson accompanied us with the same object. Finding that his coal would not hold out more than three days, the captain of the Philadelphia requested that he might be allowed to go directly on, and Captain Davis accorded the permission, knowing that the Ericsson could furnish accommodations for the crews. For some unexplained reason, however, the Ericsson did not stop here. She left her tows, and went on during the night without being courteous enough even to make a report to Captain Davis of her arrival. In consequence of these circumstances the Cahawba had to receive all these passengers, 221 in number, and carry them back to Port Royal."

The sinking of the disabled whalers began on the 19th, and all of them were not sunk till the following day. In the meantime the Charlestonians had blown up the lighthouse. "The trick," says the *New York Times'* correspondent,—

"Hurt nobody, except themselves; but, after all, light-houses henceforth will be useless establishments at Charleston. The wrecks are not ranged in a straight line across the channel. That arrangement might prove an effective blockade for a time, but not permanently. The theory of Captain Davis was, that the inland waters about Charleston must have a channel to the sea, and if the usual one were artificially closed, another would naturally form. His scientific mind devised another plan. The hulks are placed in three lines, checkerwise. This arrangement not only does not prevent the passage of the water, but forms a series of shoals, around which the tide will whirl and eddy, making an intricate labyrinth which no vessel could navigate. All of these wrecks were prepared for quick scuttling before leaving the North. Nothing was required but to drive out a plug and the water rushed in with force enough to fill them in an hour. The Charlestonians must have felt themselves chagrined beyond measure at the mischief which had been done them. The wrecks were sunk about two miles and a-half from shore, in plain sight from the batteries on Morris Island, Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, from the flagstaffs of which the rebel colours were visible. At low water on the 20th the ships' crews returned to them and cut away their masts and rigging, in order that they might drift to sea, for it was no part of our plan that any of this property should fall into the hands of the rebels. It was a singular sight to see the big spars topple over with a crash and a crash as soon as the rigging was severed by a few blows of an axe. It is not often that persons are permitted to destroy valuable property, and feel at the same time that they are doing right. On this occasion, however, such a sentiment could be properly entertained, and from the energy which the jacktars displayed in using their axes, I am inclined to think that they considered the privilege one to be thoroughly enjoyed. Smashing things was a luxury, and the inclination to indulge in it was gratified without stint. After everything that could be saved was taken from Robin Hood, her rigging was cut and 'frapped,' or secured to the masts, in order to make an illumination and a pyrotechnic display worthy of the successful issue of the expedition. She was fired early in the evening, and her burning afforded a novel and beautiful sight to most of those who witnessed it. The blockading squadron was especially entertained. Their lives are such a dull and tedious round of monotony that a far less magnificent spectacle would have afforded them a topic of conversation for a month."

On the subject of this destruction of the harbour of Charleston the *New York Times* in a leader says:—

"The 16 ships of the stone fleet which have gone to their final moorings on Charleston bar, and around which the heavy masses of sand are now settling, will effectually close all passage into or out of the original Secession city by that line. They will effectually blockade the port so far as the main ship channel is concerned, and will relieve our regular blockading fleet from duty in that direction. But, as we showed some time ago, there are other channels that lead into Charleston harbour beside the one we have closed, and it is mostly by them, too, that the ships which have lately run the blockade made their entry and exit. Of these the principal one is Maffit's Channel, which is of quite recent discovery, but which is really, in many respects, the best entrance to Charleston. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk. Fortunately for us, however, if it be a good channel, it is also one which is very easily watched; and one of our blockaders, placed off Breach Inlet, near Sullivan's Island, can prevent any rebel ship from creeping into or out of Charleston by Maffit's Channel. There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbour, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. The stone fleet will thus not absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious."

The British schooner Jane Campbell, captured off Beaufort, has been taken into New York a prize.

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30	,,	10,000	400	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Second-hand Dumny or Bullock Gharry, and a Pair of high Caste Surat Bullocks in good condition, may be seen by giving one day's previous notice (Sundays excepted).

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Chedder, Double Gloucester, Pine and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley and Pine ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Patent Spirit Level, by Elliot Brothers, in Mahogany Case.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

A RACING SADDLE FOR SALE.

Just received for Sale, a Racing Saddle, with furniture.

A few packs of Dean and Adam's Revolvers, Spare Cartridges, Holsters, Belts, and Pouches.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, Plated Single and Double Chamber Candlesticks, Butter and Sugar Pots, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, a Case of Hats, Wrought Iron Treasury Chests, a Case of Toys, &c. &c.

To close an account.

A large Parcel of Grey Shirtings.

AT 1 P. M.

A pair of Bay Ponies. goes well in single and double Harness; with a set of single Harness.

One Bay Arab Horse, height 15 hands, well adapted for a charger.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Household Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, the same comprises, a quantity of Glass, Queen and Plated Ware, Carved, Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Four Post Bedsteads, Preideu, and other Chairs, Side Board, Chiffoneer, Tea Poys, Bronze Double Light Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Pictures, Dispense Articles, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

If not previously disposed of,

A set of New Shrewsbury pattern Dish Covers, Electro Plated on Nickle Silver.

One rich Dessert Service, four dozen Hot Water Plates, new, an exceedingly handsome pattern.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st March next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent Airy, and Commodious Bungalow belonging to Commodore Wellesley, C. B. situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished, with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

LANDED PROPERTY AT CALLIAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th instant, at 4 P. M. at their rooms, by order of the Directors of the East India Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

A Large piece of Ground with Mango, Pear, Tamarind and several other trees on the Ground situated at Callian in Salsette near the G. I. P. Railway station; the Ground contains about 31-1/7 Acres or 149,485 square yards more or less, with wells of everlasting sweet water.

Also, at the same place, at ½ past 4 P. M.

The Bungalows' Materials (without Ground) consisting of Beams, Posts, Venitian and Pannel Doors, &c. &c. these materials lying at Callian, on the Hill, about a mile distant from the Railway Station.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

A Pair of Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A most superb state Carriage, built by Bettyes and Son, of London, for the late Queen of Oude. Price Rupees 3000.

One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, aged 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.

A pair of Bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A strong serviceable and light Office Palanquin Shigram, lined with Blue Silk Damask, with Lamps and Shafts, for one horse.

One English-built Dennet, by "Kinder." Price Rs. 400.

One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.

PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.

A first rate double barelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.

John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

ALSO,

A first-rate remarkably light and stylish Buggy, having Diamond Leather Hood, nicely newly lined and painted, with Silver Plated Lamps.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 ,, ,, Longcloth.
600 ,, ,, Madapollams.
400 ,, ,, Domestics.

A few bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Bay Horse used both in Shigram and Buggy.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CARRIAGE AND PAIR AND A CHARGER.

To be seen at the Clarendon Hotel, a Good Carriage with a pair of excellent Horses and Harness, also a high caste Grey Arab Charger, in first rate condition. Particulars as to Price, &c. can be obtained at the Hotel or from the Undersigned.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1½.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1862.

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Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. *to* 7 P. M. *Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.*

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)

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			Rs. per doz.
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	,, Pts	,,	16
	No. 3	Yello ,,	26
	,, Pts	,,	14
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	,, Pts	,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
	,, Pts	,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	,, per 2 dozen Pts		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudeshimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
Port	Black Seal		28
	,, Pts		14
	Red Seal		22
	,, Pts		12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	,,	30
	Pale	Brown ,,	25
	Light Golden	Green ,,	28
	Pale	Yellow ,,	22
	Pale	White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
,, ,,	(Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	,, Pts	21
	White	,, Bottles	42
	,,	,, Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1	Yellow Seal	Rs. 29
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Amontillado.	Red ,,	32
Port	Black ,,	28
Do. Pints	,,	15
Claret No. 1	Red ,,	35
Do. No. 2	Yellow ,,	30
Do. No. 3	Blue ,,	20
Champagne, 1st quality		42
Do. Pints	per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality		36
Moselle, still		30
Do. Sparkling		40
Hock Sparkling		45
Rhenish		20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality		36
Do. Do. 2nd quality		30
Gin, Old Tom		23
Geneva	15 Flasks	23
Curacao, 1st quality		42
Noyau, 1st quality		45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality		50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality		36
Do. Pints, 1st quality		18

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Green ,, ...	,, 24 ,,
Red ,, ...	,, 23 ,,

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Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
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Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
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Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK— Sparkling and Still { Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. { do. }			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,,	18
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MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,		
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Do.	Qts	,,	24
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PORT—			
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Do.	Pts	,,	15
2nd quality	Qts	,,	24
Do.	Pts	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts	,,	40
Do.	Pts	,,	20
2nd quality	Qts	,,	36
Do.	Pts	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts	,,	40
Do.	Pts	,,	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts	,,	40
Do.	Pts	,,	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts	,,	32
Leoville	Qts	,,	26
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Medoc	Qts	,,	18
Do.	Pts	,,	12
BRANDY—			
1st quality, Pale	Qts	,,	28 to 30
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GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts	,,	21
WHISKEY, Scotch)	Qts	,,	24
BEER—			
English bottled	Qts	,,	6-8
English do.	Pts	,,	4-4
PORTER	Qts	,,	6-8
Ditto.	Pts	,,	4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		,,	40

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H. BROOKE,
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Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
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